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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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15 October 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reform of Higher Education Discussed (Shang Zhi; JIAOYU YANJIU, No 7, Jul 85).....	1
XINHUA Spokesman Says Injured Official Will Return to PRC (AFP, 6 Sep 85).....	8

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Government Holds Conscription Meeting (Anhui Provincial Service, 17 Sep 85).....	10
Changing Concepts, Occupational Choices Discussed (Zhao Lanying, et. al.; LIAOWANG, No 31, 5 Aug 85).....	11
Fujian Holds Party Rectification Meeting in August (FUJIAN RIBAO, 28 Aug 85).....	16
Fujian Governor Reports on Development 3 September (FUJIAN RIBAO, 4 Sep 85).....	18
Fujian Draws Lesson From Fake Drug Case (FUJIAN RIBAO, 3 Sep 85).....	19
Jiangxi Holds Party Rectification Meeting (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 8 Sep 85).....	21
Commentary on Ferreting Out Fake, Inferior Commodities (DAZHONG RIBAO, 29 Aug 85).....	22

Jiangsu Governor Speaks on Family Planning (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 22 Sep 85).....	23
12th Standing Committee Meeting of 5th CPPCC Committee End (Shandong Provincial Service, 23 Sep 85).....	25
Liang Buting Commemorates Anti-Japanese War Martyrs (DAZHONG RIBAO, 3 Sep 85).....	26
Military Leaders Visit Commanders, Fighters (DAZHONG RIBAO, 4 Sep 85).....	28
Liang Buting Writes Inscription for Book on Party Style (Shandong Provincial Service, 18 Sep 85).....	30
XINHUA Reports Advances by Shanghai's Young Cadres (XINHUA, 15 Sep 85).....	31
Government To Provide More Education, Training (XINHUA, 14 Sep 85).....	32
Briefs	
Han Peixin Greet Teachers Day	34
Shandong Conducts Conscription Work	34
New Fujian Vice Governors	34
Han Peixin Greet Commemorative Meeting	35
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION	
Individual Doctors Urged To Open Own Clinics (Zhuang Jia; HAINAN RIBAO, 7 Jun 85).....	36
First National Teachers Day To Be Celebrated in Hainan (HAINAN RIBAO, 23 Jun 85).....	37
Guangzhou Conference on 9-Year Compulsory Education (Wu Wenhui, Yang Xiaoqing; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 16 Jul 85)....	40
Guangdong Conference Remembers Li Chuntao (Huang Wenguang; YANGCHENG WANBAO, 11 Jul 85).....	43
Model Worker Bugged Down by Meetings (Wang Jian, Lu Dazhi; HUBEI RIBAO, 25 May 85).....	45
CPC Instruction on Political Work in Finance, Trade Enterprises (Hunan Provincial Service, 21 Sep 85).....	46
Hubei Commentary on Strengthened Videotape Supervision (Hubei Provincial Service, 16 Sep 85).....	47

Hainan Military District Leaders Commend Outstanding Units (Hainan Island Service, 19 Sep 85).....	49
Guangxi Holds Military Conscription Meeting (Guangxi Regional Service, 12 Sep 85).....	50
Hubei Issues Decision on Strengthening Supervision Over Videotapes (Hubei Provincial Service, 16 Sep 85).....	52
Hunan Conference on Resettlement of Retired Army Cadres Ends (Hunan Provincial Service, 15 Sep 85).....	53
Henan Celebrates Anniversary of Broadcasting Station (Henan Provincial Service, 14 Sep 85).....	54
Hainan Meetings on Work Concerning Intellectuals (Hainan Island Service, 13 Sep 85).....	55
Protection of Lower-Level Cadres Urged (HUBEI RIBAO, 2 Jul 85).....	56
Hainan Rehires Returned Overseas Chinese Workers (Chen Juncai; HAINAN RIBAO, 6 Jul 85).....	57
Proper Arrangements for Demobilized, Retired Military Cadres (HUBEI RIBAO, 9 Jun 85).....	58
Book Review Work Strengthened (HUBEI RIBAO, 12 Jul 85).....	60
Local Cadres in Wuhan Dismissed for Cheating (Duan Xianmin, E Xuesheng; HUBEI RIBAO, 2 Jul 85).....	62
Contract Dispute Settled in Court (Ou Nengchang; HAINAN RIBAO, 8 Jun 85).....	63
Hainan Trading Firms Censured for Commodity Speculating (Mu Tong, Fu Shijun; HAINAN RIBAO, 10 Jul 85).....	65
How Zhang Became a Spy for Taiwan (YANGCHENG WANBAO, 29 Apr 85).....	67
A 'Sad' Story, by Wu Ji	67
Column Warns Spies, by Wei Yin	69
Briefs	
Procuratorate Issues Circular	71
Inscriptions for Book	71
FRG State Delegation	71
Criminals Sent for Reform	71

Propaganda Work Forum	72
Study of Cadre System Reform	72
Development Fund Appropriated	72

NORTH REGION

Beijing Leadership Cadres Acquire Legal Knowledge (Gong Chengzhong; BEIJING RIBAO, 17 Jul 85).....	73
Hebei Secretary's Speech on Ideological, Political Work (HEBEI RIBAO, 1 Sep 85).....	75
Hebei Governor Reports on Economic Work (HEBEI RIBAO, 12 Sep 85).....	86
Discipline Inspection Secretaries Exchanged (Xue Qing, et. al.; SHANXI RIBAO, 21 Jun 85).....	89
Industrial Project Failure Blamed on Bureaucratism (Chi Maohua; SHANXI RIBAO, 22 Jun 85).....	90
Hebei Secretary Presents Wreath to Revolutionaries (HEBEI RIBAO, 3 Sep 85).....	92
Shanxi Leaders Advocate Investigation, Study (Beijing Domestic Service, 15 Sep 85).....	93
Definition of 'Intellectuals' (Zhao Dechang, Ren Yuanming; SHANXI RIBAO, 7 Jul 85).....	94
Hebei's Xing Chongzhi Attends Teacher's Day Rally (HEBEI RIBAO, 11 Sep 85).....	96
Municipal CPC Committee Holds Forum To Mark Teacher's Day (BEIJING RIBAO, 8 Sep 85).....	98
CPC Committees' Role in Joint-Venture Enterprises (Ji Naiyi; BEIJING RIBAO, 10 Jul 85).....	99
Proper Role of CPC Committees in Factories (Jia Laikuan; NEIMENGGU RIBAO, 17 Apr 85).....	102
Marked Results in Policies Toward Non-Party CPPCC Members (NEIMENGGU RIBAO, 24 Apr 85).....	105
New Role of CPC Committee Secretaries in Schools Discussed (Yang Kekuan; SHANXI SHIDA XUEBAO, No 2, Apr 85).....	107
Emergency Measures for Water Conservation in Beijing (Shi Zhengding; BEIJING RIBAO, 10 Apr 85).....	111

Beijing Prohibits Spitting in Public (Shi Zhengding; BEIJING RIBAO, 22 Apr 85).....	113
Principal Responsibility System Discussed (Jia Sui; SHANXI RIBAO, 12 Jul 85).....	115
Shanxi Investigates Illegal Housing Construction (Zheng Shi; LIAOWANG, No 29, 22 Jul 85).....	118
Bu He Cites Economic Development of Nationalities (Bu He Interview; Nei Monggol Regional Service, 14 Sep 85).....	122
New Methods for Rural Propaganda Work Urged (SHANXI RIBAO, 7 Jul 85).....	124
Graduates Called To Work in Remote Areas (BEIJING RIBAO, 5 May 85).....	127
Over 8,000 New Telephones Installed in Beijing (Mu Ruoyuan; BEIJING RIBAO, 18 Jul 85).....	129
Leaders of Northwest To Recruit Beijing College Students (Liu Hung; BEIJING RIBAO, 19 Apr 85).....	130
Shanxi Advanced Units, Worthy Party Members Cited (SHANXI RIBAO, 29 Jun 85).....	131
Proper Party Leadership in Enterprises (Gao Zelun; BEIJING RIBAO, 12 Jun 85).....	132
Tianjin's Second Phase Party Consolidation Experience (TIANJIN RIBAO, 22 Jun 85).....	134
Tianjin Conference on Strengthening Party Education (TIANJIN RIBAO, 27 Jun 85).....	139
CPC Recruiting Outstanding Students at Tianjin University (Li Yucheng; TIANJIN RIBAO, 27 Jun 85).....	141
Conference Held for Criticism and Self-Criticism (Ji Yan; HEBEI RIBAO, 20 Apr 85).....	142
Hebei Tax Bureau Calls for Check on Tax Evasion (Zheng Xuan, Zhang Xijie; HEBEI RIBAO, 10 Apr 85).....	144
Initial Success in Checking New Unhealthy Tendencies (HEBEI RIBAO, 2 Apr 85).....	146

Briefs

Xing Chongzhi Attends Forum	148
Secretary Attends Celebration	148
Trade Union Work Exhibition Opened	148
Chen Xitong Attends Meeting	149
Xing Chongzhi Inspects Schools	149
Hinterlands Receive Beijing Graduates	150

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Hu Feng's Opposition to Party Control of Literature Recalled (Yin Hui-min; CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI, No 8, Aug 85).....	151
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU /EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH/ in Chinese No 7, Jul 85 pp 14-17

/Article by Shang Zhi /1424 1807/: "Problems Related to Reform of China's Higher Education"/

/Text/

I

As of 1984, there were 2,059 institutions of higher learning in China, among which 902 were general-course colleges run by the state and 1,157 were colleges for adults financed by various ministries, organs, regions and enterprises. Total enrollment was 2.7 million students, among whom 1.4 million attended day classes, 320,000 attended night classes or took correspondence courses and 130,000 were graduate students, foreign students, students engaging in advanced studies, cadre student and minority nationality students. In addition, there were 182 branch schools (colleges) and classes, most of which were locally run. More than 100 colleges were run jointly by various sectors of society. Enrollment in these schools is estimated to have been around 2 million students. The average enrollment of a general-course college was less than 2,000 students and that of an adult college (including colleges for staff members and peasants) was only between 100 and 200 students. The number of teachers and staff members totaled 780,000 (373,000 of whom were full-time teachers)--668,000 were employed by general-course colleges and 112,000 by colleges for adults.

Of the 902 general-course colleges, 301 were under the supervision of various ministries affiliated with the party Central Committee, 601 were locally run, 82 were short-term vocational colleges, 273 were vocational colleges and 547 were universities and colleges. Universities and colleges accounted for 60 percent of the total number of general-course institutions of higher learning, which offered approximately 700 subjects and 9,000 courses--an average of 150 students per course. Engineering departments had the largest enrollment and normal schools the second largest, then came agricultural, political science and law, physical education and art courses. Vocational students accounted for 60 percent, and general-course students 40 percent, of all college students. The ratio and absolute figure would be different if we took into consideration only colleges and universities. We will further analyze the situation below.

II

Much attention is being paid to problems related to higher education. Our discussion has revealed that many of these problems occur during the planning stage. They are:

(1) The number of college students in China is only between 2.7 and 3 million. This figure is too small for our effort to raise the cultural level of the people and to nurture talented people for the construction of the four modernizations- By the end of this century, China's four modernizations will need at least two or three times as many people who are talented in various specialized subjects as there are today. The present pace of development of higher education cannot be expected to produce the number of college graduates needed within the next 16 years. Therefore, we must do everything we can to accelerate the development of higher education.

(2) The distribution of students is unbalanced. The number of students majoring in finance and economics, political science and law, management, applied courses in the humanities and general engineering courses is too small. A mere 16.2 percent of the university and college students major in finance and economics, 1.5 percent in political science and law and 11.5 percent in the humanities. A mere 7 percent of the students enrolled in general-course institutions of higher learning major in finance and economics, 1.8 percent in political science and law and 6.4 percent in the humanities. In colleges for adults, the number of students majoring in finance and economics is about 340,000 (or 26 percent of the total), that of students majoring in the humanities is about 220,000 (or 17 percent of the total) and that of students majoring in political science and law is 15,000 (or 1.2 percent of the total). We are experiencing a severe shortage of cadres who are specialized in finance and economics and political science and law. We must speed up efforts to produce these people. Also needed in large numbers are students who have specialized in management. Insofar as subjects in the humanities are concerned, the majority of students major in the basic ones, and a few in the applied ones. Insofar as engineering courses are concerned, the majority of students major in subjects related to heavy industries and a few in those related to specialized subjects such as the food industry, light industry and civil engineering. The number of students majoring in newly formed subjects and subjects in the frontier sciences is even smaller.

Compared to other countries, the percentage of our students majoring in subjects in the general area of the humanities (including the humanities, social sciences, law, fine arts and others) is small while the number of those majoring in engineering is large. In India, Japan, France and the U.S., more than 50 percent of the college students major in the general area of the humanities, and in England, West Germany and Romania, more than 30 percent; however, in China, only 20 percent of the university and college students and 16 percent of those enrolled in general-course institutions of higher learning major in these subjects. On the other hand, China ranks third in the world in the percentage (31 percent) of college students majoring in subjects related to engineering. In the Soviet Union, the proportion is 44

percent; in Romania, 38 percent; in Japan, West Germany and England, approximately 15 percent; and in the U.S., 5.5 percent. Each year, engineering departments in China's college and universities recruit between 330,000 and 340,000 students (160,000 by general-course institutions of higher learning and 180,000 by colleges for adults) while those in the U.S. recruit about 120,000 students and those in Japan only 80,000. These statistics reveal that the percentage of college students in China who major in the general area of the humanities (including finance and economics, political science and law and management) is small despite the fact that the demand for people who are talented in these fields is great. It is therefore generally agreed that more students should be recruited by these departments. No consensus, however, can be reached concerning the proper percentage of engineering students. Some hold that it should be reduced while the absolute number should be maintained, other contend otherwise. This is an issue that requires more study.

(3) Our institutions of higher learning must produce a proper number of people who are talented. Judging from the demand, the ratio between general-course and vocational students should be 1:1 or 1:1.5, i.e., the number of vocational students should exceed or be equal to that of general-course students. The percentages of graduate students, general-course undergraduate students and vocational students in universities and colleges are 2,43 and 55, respectively. The number of recruited graduate students, general-course undergraduate students and vocational students account for 2.4 percent, 34.5 percent and 63.1 percent, respectively, of the total number of students recruited. The ratio between general-course and vocational students (enrolled and recruited) is relatively satisfactory. However, some people think the ratio between general-course undergraduate students and vocational students is unbalanced. This is because they have taken into consideration only the 1.4 million students in general-course institutions of higher learning and have disregarded the 1.3 million enrolled in colleges for adults. I do not think this is the right approach. We should treat students enrolled in colleges for adults equally, without discrimination. On the other hand, if we take into consideration only the 12 major fields of study offered by all schools, the ratio between general-course undergraduate students and vocational students becomes unbalanced. The ratio of the two kinds of students who are engineering majors is 5:1; that of agriculture majors, 3.5:1; finance and economics majors, 1.5:1; undergraduates exceeds that of vocational students in every subject. The only exception occurs in the field of normal education, whereby the ratio between vocational and general-course undergraduate students is 0.88:1. This is why I contend that the overall ratio between general-course undergraduate students and vocational students is acceptable while that between those majoring in the 12 general areas of study is lopsided. We must address the problem.

(4) Generally speaking, the number of teachers and staff members is excessive. At present, the number of people enrolled in general-course institutions of higher learning is approximately 1.85 million. The ratio between staff members and students is 1:2.8 and that between teachers and students is 1:5.0. These figures describe the general situation. The actual ratio between graduate students, foreign students and their teachers and that between students who

attend correspondence and night schools and their teachers are different from that between general-course undergraduate students, vocational students and their teachers. The 1:5.9 ratio indicates there is still room for teachers to develop their potential further. As we proceed to improve the working and living conditions of teachers, we should also increase the average number of students each teacher is responsible for from 5.9 to 7, 8 or even more than 10. We should make long-range plans to develop the potential of institutions of higher learning. We should first of all improve the quality of teachers by organizing training programs to teach them new knowledge. Second, we should produce people who are talented in specialized subjects for the four modernizations. Third, we must aim at serving society. Fourth, we should reassign those teachers who are incompetent in positions for which they are better qualified so that each person may develop his potential fully.

(5) Vocational schools usually cannot recruit as many students as planned and therefore have been producing unsatisfactory economic results. How many classes in a specialized subject should be offered and how large should they be? In addressing the question we must take into consideration both the quality of education and the economic results. Based on the experiences we have acquired, it is generally agreed that a specialized subject should offer 2 or 3 classes, each with about 30 students, with the exception of those classes in specialty subjects. At present, a specialized subject usually offers only 1 class that has fewer than 30 students. This is highly uneconomical. In China, an institution of higher learning has an average of fewer than 2,000 students; a college for adults and staff members, between 100 and 200; and some even fewer than 100. This is even more uneconomical.

(6) The number of students taking evening and correspondence classes offered by general-course institutions of higher learning is too small. We have not treated these students equally as day-class students. China's general-course institutions of higher learning have 1.4 million day-time students, 75,000 evening class students and 24,400 students who take correspondence courses--a total of 1.719 million students. Evening and correspondence course students account for 18.6 percent (less than a fifth) of the total; the ratio between these students and day-time students is approximately 1:4.4. In the Soviet Union, the number of night school and correspondence students (.27 million) accounts for 42 percent of the total number of college students (5.28 million); the approximate ratio between the two is 1.3:1. Approximately 42 percent of the college students in the U.S. (total number: 12.36 million) are part-time students; the approximate ratio is 1.2:1. Taking the statistics for both the U.S. and the Soviet Union together, the ratio between day-time students and those who take correspondence classes is 6:4. By comparison, the number of evening and correspondence class students in China is obviously too small. Evening and correspondence classes can be even more efficient in producing people who are talented in specialized subjects for the four modernizations because they make it easier for working people to obtain new knowledge; moreover, they are economical in that they require little money to run. In view of the fact that the potential of university teachers has not fully developed, we should make plans to expand the evening and correspondence classes offered by general-course institutions of higher learning in order to produce a large number of talented people for the four modernizations in a short period with a minimum amount of money.

(7) Institutions of higher learning under the supervision of ministries affiliated with the party Central Committee should fully develop their potential because they receive more than 55 percent of the material and financial support given to, and they enroll only 45 percent of the students of, all general-course institutions of higher learning. They are capable of producing a greater number of talented people, i.e., they should recruit more students. I believe the burden a school shoulders should be directly proportionate to its capacity. The fact that many of our schools shoulder an excessive amount of responsibility can be attributed to many factors, including the system of management. Due to the fact that money used for capital construction by institutions of higher learning under the supervision of ministries affiliated with the party Central Committee comes entirely from these ministries, it is very difficult for concerned departments to have any say over how it is spent. Programs and specialized subjects that are in the interest of the sponsoring ministries are usually given top priority. We should also address in an earnest manner the inefficiencies of the system of ownership by departments, including incomprehensiveness, duplication of the subjects offered and inappropriateness in the general design of courses.

(8) The fact that we are too involved in the planning and implementation of higher education is disadvantageous to the effort to produce talented people who are independent and creative.

(9) Various ministries, localities and enterprises have failed to offer effective leadership to and implement an efficient system of management in the colleges for adults under their supervision. Many of these schools are in poor condition and need more competent teachers. At present, there are 1,157 colleges for adults with a total enrollment of 1.3 million students. These figures are expected to increase. The current level of enrollment is about the same as that in general-course institutions of higher learning. These 1.3 million students constitute a formidable force that should not be ignored; we must project accurately as to what kind of a role they will play in society. Colleges for adults should be considered as part of general-course higher education. We should eliminate the prejudice people have against them. China's higher education should cover both kinds of schools. Only an accurate understanding of the issue will enable us to improve the quality of colleges for adults.

(10) Due to the fact that higher education is being offered in a variety of formats and to both the employed and the unemployed, we must improve its system of management so that the problems that have arisen do not deteriorate. These problems include: the quality of the education offered by many schools is inferior because students are accepted without being strictly evaluated and teachers are hired on a temporary basis; some schools collect large sums of tuition and yet fail to offer quality education while some others are strictly profit-oriented and even resort to measures such as allowing students to graduate regardless of their grades. These schools must be reformed and their recruitment work must be scrutinized. We cannot allow schools that are strictly profit-oriented and that deceive students to exist. We should offer guidance and assistance to agencies dedicated to the cause of education and to schools run by individuals so that the quality of our education may be improved to what it should be.

III

Higher education should develop at a faster pace and produce a large amount of high-quality talent in a short time in order to meet the demands of China's four modernizations. The realization of this goal requires the liquidation of "leftist" influence and the creation of an environment better suited for the development of higher education so that a system of higher education that is comprehensive, well-structured and capable of fulfilling the quantitative and qualitative needs of the four modernizations can be formed.

I would like to address the following aspects of the reform of higher education.

1. The guiding ideology of the reform of higher education

The "CPC Central Committee's Resolutions on Educational Reform" delineate the goal of China's higher education. The following should be the criteria by which the effectiveness of the reform of higher education is evaluated:

- (1) That it facilitates the development of higher education and accomplishes its mission.
- (2) That it restructures higher education and the ratio between people who are talented in various specialized subjects.
- (3) That it brings into play the enthusiasm of various sectors, teachers, staff members and students.
- (4) That it facilitates the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and the reasonable interflow of people who are talented in specialized fields of study.
- (5) That it aims at gradually forming a system of higher education that is in step with Chinese socialism and the four modernizations.

The guiding ideology should teach that the reform of higher education does not necessarily mean institutions of higher learning will from now on be able to make a profit. It is improper to suggest that colleges should become economic centers or even consortia so that certain intellectuals can turn into "10,000-yuan households."

I believe we should do away with the practice of eating out of "one giant pot" and egalitarianism. If the function of "economic centers" is to serve economic construction, it will be unnecessary for us to add yet another one in addition to teaching and scientific research centers, both of which serve economic construction. The quality of education and scientific research would be adversely affected if institutions of higher learning become profit-oriented economic centers. It goes without saying that education costs money; however, methods to generate revenue must not interfere with scientific research and affect the quality of education. To let certain intellectuals become rich is an acceptable policy as long as the means involved is morally and legally proper. On the other hand, how many people can be expected to become rich from wages and subsidies? Tutoring jobs pay very little and certainly cannot make a person rich. While contract-training classes may generate a greater amount of income, the

share appropriated to each individual involved is so small that one cannot become rich from it. We should recognize that the masses of intellectuals only wish to improve slightly their working and living conditions so that they can work and live in an environment better suited for teaching and nurturing talent; that is to say, what they are most concerned with is how to improve the quality of education and scientific research. It is a noble aspiration which deserves our support and endorsement. Colleges capable of making a profit should treat it as a "by-product" and not the sole purpose of education. In short, we should carry out reform regardless of whether it will lead to profit. Educational research units and people in the field of education must not be profit-oriented so that the fundamental purpose of education can be realized.

2. The proper attitude toward the reform of higher education

It is important that we assume the proper attitude toward the reform of higher education. Having the proper attitude is instrumental to successful reform. I believe the proper attitude should be manifested in the following three ways:

(1) The reform of higher education should be conducted in a realistic fashion. Each school should adopt measures most appropriate for the resolution of its own problems. There should not be a unitary approach to all problems. What works in one school may not be applicable to the problems that another school faces.

(2) We should be open-minded, enthusiastic and realistic about reform. Ideologically, we should be willing to study and accept new concepts. On the other hand, we should be realistic and refrain from being overly ambitious so that we do not deviate from the proper line. On the basis of acquired experiences, we should modify various reform measures continuously until they are perfect.

(3) We should recognize that people may be in disagreement over issues concerning the reform. We should not label them "reformists" or "conservatives" because of this. Differences among people can be worked out in time. "Conservatives" may not be entirely wrong in what they say while not all proposals by "reformists" are accurate. This is why we should work together for the successful implementation of reform measures.

12680

CSO: 4005/1359

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA SPOKESMAN SAYS INJURED OFFICIAL WILL RETURN TO PRC

HK061216 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept 6 (AFP)--Beijing's representative in Hong Kong today expressed confidence that a visiting Chinese official who had reportedly sought political asylum in the United States would go back to China.

Wu Yalun, remained in satisfactory condition in a government hospital where he was admitted unconscious with a large slash across his throat in what police here described as an apparent suicide attempt Wednesday.

A government statement said Wednesday night that Mr Wu had "asked for assistance to travel to the U.S.A." but a spokesman for the U.S. Consulate said today that no contacts had been made.

When asked whether Beijing's unofficial consulate here, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA), had been holding talks with the Hong Kong government on the incident, an NCNA spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "There is no need for such talks."

"When his (Mr Wu's) wound heals he will go back to China," the spokesman said. "There's no way he won't want to go back."

Mr Wu, 33, known as Ng Ah-lung in the local Cantonese dialect, has been here since Sunday on a study tour with 26 other officials from the China medicine and health products import and export corporation.

He was described in the Hong Kong Government statement as "a minor official."

His 15-day visa expires on September 15. A government medical department spokesman was unable to say when Mr Wu would be released from the hospital.

Political commentators here said Mr Wu stood little chance of having his request discussed, let alone granted by the parties concerned, as he did not seem to be a victim of any political persecution back home.

They said it would be difficult for the Hong Kong Government to help Mr Wu go anywhere except back to China as Beijing considers the colony a part of its territory under temporary British rule.

Beijing treats ethnic Chinese from Hong Kong as compatriots who are issued a separate China-travel document called the "home-town visit permit."

Hong Kong returns to Chinese rule in 1997 under a Sino-British agreement signed in December.

CSO: 4000/380

EAST REGION

ANHUI GOVERNMENT HOLDS CONSCRIPTION MEETING

OW192306 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The Anhui Provincial Government and Military District recently held a meeting on conscription work in the province. Those who attended and addressed the meeting included Zhang Linhuan, political commissar of the military district; Meng Fulin, vice governor of Anhui; and (Guo Shenkun), deputy commander of the military district. They called on the whole province to regard conscription work as an important task, complete it in the fourth quarter of the year, and send outstanding Anhui youth into the PLA to support its modernization.

The meeting pointed out: In the last few years, the departments concerned in the province, under the leadership of the provincial government and the military district, have paid attention to improving the quality of recruits and made reasonable progress in conscription work. In particular, young people of conscript age, carrying forward the fine tradition of vying to join up to defend their homes and country, have actively signed up for the Army.

The meeting demanded: All localities should continue to give publicity to the Military Service Law, to arouse a sense of honor and responsibility among the youth who perform military service according to law. At the same time, all localities should seriously take good care of servicemen's families to free young recruits from worry about their parents.

The meeting pointed out: The party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission have decided to reduce the PLA strength by 1 million men. This is a wise policy decision, beneficial to the country, the people, and army building. We should clearly understand the relationship between the strength-reduction reorganization and the conscription work. To do good conscription work and replenish the PLA with a large number of educated youths who have lofty ideals precisely meets the need of building a modern, regular and revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics. It also meets the need of defending the motherland and world peace, and of taking action to support the PLA's strength-reduction reorganization.

The meeting called on governments and military departments at all levels to attach importance to conscription work, make proper arrangements and strengthen leadership over that work. It also asked the departments concerned to cooperate and coordinate closely with one another to ensure a good quality of recruit, and successfully complete the conscription task in the province.

EAST REGION

CHANGING CONCEPTS, OCCUPATIONAL CHOICES DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 31, 5 Aug 85 pp 13-14

[Article by Zhao Lanying [6392 5695 5391], Li Jian [2621 0256] and Xu Guangyao [1776 0342 5069]: "Changes of Concepts as Seen From Choice of Occupations, New Things Happening in Shanghai"]

[Text] Before our eyes are a few sketches from Shanghai streets:

Group after group of college graduates are walking quickly from institutions of higher learning toward small neighborhood factories located in the depths of narrow alleys. Since 1982, more than 150 college graduates have "settled down" here.

At 0300 hours, in front of the gate of a primary school in Beijing Road, a number of young people are waiting in line to sign up for enrollment in a training class for hotel and guesthouse service personnel, sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation. In the past, very few senior middle school graduates applied for service jobs in hotels and guesthouses, but since 1982, 24 to 28 percent of them have chosen this profession each year.

Five colleges and schools of fine arts are jointly recruiting 10 professional models of the human body. Unexpectedly 1,800 people have applied for the jobs. Models for fashion, hair styles, advertising and the human body have all become favorable occupations among young people.

Small commodity markets have opened in countless streets and alleys, where more than 50,000 individual vendors have set up stalls, selling....

The sketches depict the changing occupational choices among Shanghai's young people. Street vendors, service personnel, models, etc., professions once regarded as "lowly" and shameful, are now attracting large numbers of young people. To some people, this is incredible. Others criticize the young people for going only after money. A number of social scientists, however, analyze the phenomena with both enthusiasm and cool-headedness, sensitivity and deep insight: Changing concepts have led to changes in people's choices for occupations. In the wake of social development, new concepts in keeping with the changing times are surging onward irresistibly like a tidal wave, and the stale old concepts are being engulfed before the oncoming wave.

Now let's go into the pictures and get a glimpse of the thinking and feelings of the people in them.

Fading Consciousness of Status Gap Between State Enterprise and Collective Enterprise, Emphasis on Practicality, Instead of Name

The young fellow who went from the Huadong Textile College to a small neighborhood factory is Wang Yao, one of the first group of college students assigned to a collective enterprise. At first, he felt humiliated and worried that his girl friend, who worked in the technical section of a big state-owned factory, would break with him. Three years of practice has made him the factory's assistant manager for technology and changed the view that it is not respectable to work in a collective enterprise. A classmate of his was assigned to work in the No 2 State Knitting Machine Repair and Maintenance Plant, but 2 years later he resigned and came to join Wang in the small neighborhood factory--the Shanghai Machine Belt Buckle Plant. The young fellow, Feng Qifang, says: "The big state plant where I worked before sounded impressive, but there was nothing to do, and I was bored to death. Here, the name is not so impressive, but I can put my skills to use." Feng Qifang is now head of the factory's technical section. A new product designed by him--a home temperature regulator--has been put into serial production. Wang Yao says: "The old concept of respectability, which seeks only name without substance, is being discarded by more and more people. Respectability is not measured by whether one works for a state or collective enterprise or for oneself, but by one's contribution to the country and society." Wang also happily tells us that he and his girl friend have agreed to get married in the next year.

The nationally famous Yanzhong Duplicating Machine Company is also a neighborhood enterprise. In the past few years, more than 20 engineers and technicians from state enterprises have come to work here. The overwhelming majority of them are young people. Chai Shaozeng, 35, assistant manager of the company, tells us: "An enterprise's position in society is not determined by whether it is state-owned or collectively owned, but by its economic strength, scale of operations and development prospects." Chai himself has had an opportunity to become a state cadre, but he gave it up. He says: "A man cannot put the value of his own existence into a certain establishment. A man's value lies in constantly giving play to his ability in a life full of activities."

Criterion in Choosing a Profession Is Whether One's Talent and Skill Can Be Brought Into Play, and Nothing Else

At the opening of Shanghai's famous Fangua Lane, a red mushroom-shaped book stall stands amid some trees. "Uncle, I want the book 'The Circus.'" "I want the 'Unofficial Biography of Zhu Bajie.'" Each day the Red Mushroom Bookstall attracts many "red scarves." Busily receiving the young customers is the owner, Yu Guangxing, 30. Yu was formerly with the Shanghai No 2 Machine Tool Plant, where he worked as a teacher of the plant's education section and a member of the plant CYL committee. In April this year, he cast away his

"iron rice bowl" and set up the "risky" individually operated children's book stall. In such a big city as Shanghai, there is only one state-owned children's bookstore, and among 50,000 individually operated enterprises, the Red Mushroom is the only one dealing in children's books and publications. One important reason for the scarcity is that children's books do not bring much profit. Yu Guangxing is well aware of this. He says: "I have chosen this occupation because of my ardent love for the children's cause." Yu's mother is a teacher of the special grade at the Fangua Lane Primary School. She has been a teacher for nearly 40 years. Yu is influenced by his mother in his love for the children's cause. A few years ago, he attended the children's literature class at the Shanghai Amateur School of Arts, founded by Professor Zhao Jingshen, determined to dedicate his life to the children's cause. Then he started the small book stall. Although his little mushroom had been in business for only a month and had earned very little money, and although he still owed a "debt" of more than 6,000 yuan for building the book stall, he still gave 200 books to children as free gifts on "1 June." He discloses to us that he and partners at the Amateur Arts School are preparing to start a publication named CHUN SUN [SPRING BAMBOO SHOOTS], and that from now on he will invest any surplus income he might have in the publication. After a day's work, bringing in new stock, making deliveries and handling sales at the stall, Yu, full of vigor and vitality, still finds time to attempt creative writing in children's literature.

Like Yu Guangxing, there are countless young people in Shanghai, whose criterion in choosing occupations is whether it is possible for them to develop their talents and specialities. They are willing to dedicate their lives to the cause they ardently love.

Wang Ye, a teacher at the Shanghai School of Drama, who took part in recruiting the human body models, tell us that among the 1,800 applicants, the overwhelming majority gave the reason for choosing this profession on their application forms as: "Dedicating myself to art." Now, sitting before us is one of the successful applicants, a young fellow by the name of Xu Shoukai. He has the body and character of a ballet dancer. Xu, 27, was formerly an employee of the mechanical and electrical equipment retail department of the Changing Material Utilization Store. He says that as far as money is concerned, he could earn more than 100 yuan a month as a shop attendant. But now he is earning only 85 yuan a month. As to comfort, as an employee of the mechanical and electrical equipment store, he spent more time seated than standing, relaxed and having little to do. But now, one posture may last several hours, even several days, and it is tiring and dull. As to reputation, at present a shop assistant is much more respectable than a model, of course. Why, then, did he choose the latter? He tells us his reason: "There is an indissoluble bond between me and the fine arts. When I was a kid, an art academy teacher did a portrait with me as the model. I felt that the resemblance was striking and fell in love with the fine arts. Later on, I became acquainted with some people in the art circles and posed as their model. One half of the credit of a successful figure painting should go to the model. Students of art departments of universities have often told me, 'You are great.' I think that the job I now have is a lofty occupation. At the end of each class, it seems that I am not walking down from the model's

platform, but walking out from a picture. I am filled with confidence and pride in this profession and willing to dedicate all my life to it."

No Trade is Lowly, Achievements Are Respected

Many young people are fascinated by the hotel and guesthouse service personnel training class sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation. Ge Baopei, director of the training class, tells us that without a single exception, all the young girls and guys admitted to the class are jubilant. Teacher Ge Baopei says, "we have tested them by saying that a service person waits on people and is looked down upon by others. But the students said, 'Oh, my teacher, your thinking is too old-fashioned. What do you mean by waiting on people? The service trade belongs to the tertiary industry, and the work of service personnel is needed by society. so long as we do our work really well, we naturally will be respected by society.'" Now, the first group of students have already graduated from the training class. They have been assigned to work in hotels and guesthouses and are doing an outstanding job.

Of all the trades and occupations, perhaps the mortician's trade is the most looked down upon and the most dreadful. Yet Xu Wei, 19, has become a makeup man for corpses at the Longhua Funeral Parlor. Xu says that he likes to do what other people do not want to do. And he has in his mind an example to emulate--Jin Miaoling. Xu Wei says, "Jin Miaoling can write music and is more talented than I am. He has opportunities to do other work, but he still works as a makeup man for corpses and is doing an outstanding job, for which he is respected. I want to learn from Jin Miaoling." Xu's father is a cadre with the Civil Affairs Bureau, and his mother is a primary school teacher. His action is supported by his parents. Xu obtained his present job in October last year, after passing an examination. The funeral parlor then needed 50 morticians, and more than 1,000 people applied. At present, of the Longhua Funeral Parlor's 190 employees, four-fifths are young people. They were all recruited in the past 2 or 3 years after passing a cultural examination.

Permitted by Policy, Welcomed by the Masses, Profitable to the Individual, and What Is There Against It?

Braving a drizzling rain, we come to the city's famous small commodity market in Huating Road.

Everyday more than 400 individual vendors set up their stalls here in Huating Road. Chen Xuebin, who often does his business here, is a deputy to the Xuhui District People's Congress. He tells us, "The individual traders' fortune is linked with the party's principles and policies. Individual operators are needed to invigorate the economy. Therefore, I am willing to make some contributions to the people and society in this field." Chen Guibao, a 24-year-old young woman, and her fiance are warmly greeting customers. We ask her, "Is it embarrassing to engage in this kind of business?" She says in a very straightforward manner, "What is there to be embarrassed about? My relatives, friends, schoolmates and neighbors all come here to buy

things from me. It is permitted by policy, welcomed by the masses, profitable to the individual, and what is wrong with it? If the policy remains unchanged, I am going to do this all the rest of my life." Ma Baisheng, who resigned from his job in the Jiangnan Shipyard to become an individual trader, says without mincing words, "At present, the individual trader's position has been improved somewhat, but the concept among people to look down upon individual traders has not changed entirely. The main reason is that there are indeed some unscrupulous ones among the individual traders. They pass off inferior goods for good ones and mix the spurious with the genuine, seeking only profit for themselves at the expense of customers. I hope that our fellow traders will implement party policy and observe professional ethics so that the image of individual traders can become increasingly better." Not long ago, a forum on youth was held by the Shanghai QINGNIAN YI DAI [THE YOUNGER GENERATION], at which many people expressed a wish: to do what is in the interest of society and the people and to contribute their energies to invigorating the economy.

We have stepped out of the picture and are again standing before it. It occurs to us that concepts are a reflection of objective realities in people's minds, and they influence and control people's actions. Pictured here are changes in occupational choices among Shanghai's young people. It is only one window. But standing before it, you feel gusts of spring breeze, and poking your head into it, you see an entire moving, developing and changing world.

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CS0: 4005/1394

EAST REGION

FUJIAN HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING IN AUGUST

OW142058 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by the Office of Party Rectification of the provincial CPC Committee]

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee's party rectification work conference was held in Fuzhou 24-26 August. The meeting relayed the report meetings' guidelines on the second-stage party rectification in six provinces and regions called by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. It discussed ways to thoroughly carry out second-stage party rectification, and studied and made plans for party rectification in enterprises.

The meeting noted: Comrade Hu Qili's speech at the report meeting on party rectification is very important for guiding the current party rectification because it focused on the crucial problem. It is imperative to resolutely implement this speech, clearly understand the basic guiding thought that party rectification guarantees and promotes reform, enable party members to acquire a unified idea of reform, firm up their confidence in successfully carrying out reform, subject themselves to the overall interest of reform, actively remove things that obstruct reform, and ensure reform's smooth progress.

Gao Hu, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke before the meeting ended. He stressed that reform is the central task that overrides everything else. Party rectification work should be subjected to this overall interest. It is necessary to firmly implement the basic guiding thought in party rectification, that is, to guarantee and promote reform, closely integrate party rectification with reform, and remove things that obstruct reform. In the course of party rectification, it is necessary to proceed from realities, make fewer empty speeches, do more practical work, and truly solve the major problems in one's own unit. Prominent problems should be thoroughly handled, and make sure that the remedial measures yield results. Big and important cases, in particular, should have the leaders' personal attention. New breakthroughs should be made in investigating and handling these cases as soon as possible. Meanwhile, these typical cases should be analyzed in earnest. They should be used as subject matter in conducting a specific and lively education on party spirit among party members. Party committees at all levels should truly shoulder their responsibilities. The secretaries should personally attend to this work, leaders in charge of the separate branches should take the initiative in doing it, the departments

concerned should handle the cases in their respective departments, and the office of party rectification will exercise comprehensive supervision over this work. One level should supervise the next level below it, with each level shouldering its own responsibilities. Leading cadres should set good examples, boldly handle tough problems, improve work style, conduct investigations and studies at grass-roots units, do the work on the typical cases well, give units meticulous guidance, bring out their enthusiasm and creativity, and constantly and thoroughly carry out the second-stage party rectification so as to achieve more substantial results.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the party rectification offices in all prefectures and cities, responsible persons of the party rectification liaison groups under the provincial CPC Committee, and responsible comrades of some enterprises.

CSO: 4005/24

EAST REGION

FUJIAN GOVERNOR REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT 3 SEPTEMBER

OW151548 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Studying how to speed up the economic development of hilly areas has been the central theme of a provincial conference of city mayors and county magistrates. On the afternoon of 3 September, Governor Hu Ping delivered a report at the meeting entitled "Get Acquainted With Hilly Areas, Develop Them, and Speed Up Their Economic Development."

Comrade Hu Ping's report was divided into five parts: 1) understand and be familiar with hilly areas; 2) guiding ideology for developing hilly areas; 3) explore ways for developing hilly areas; 4) relax policies to assist hilly areas; and 5) strengthen leadership over work in hilly areas.

He said: Although the conference is focused on the study of hilly areas, it involves to overall economic development of Fujian, an important matter having a bearing on the province's capabilities to stand on the forefront of the modernization drive. The coastal region and hilly areas share a common task in cooperating, supporting, and encouraging each other in making Fujian prosperous. Moreover, since there are counties with hilly areas located in the coastal region and townships with hilly areas in coastal counties, policies, principles, and practices for developing hilly areas in general should also be suitable for the coastal region. Therefore, the development of hilly areas is a province-wide strategic arrangement as well as a common task of the people of the whole province.

In conclusion, Comrade Hu Ping stressed: The development of hilly areas and transformation of their impoverished outlook is a requirement for the province's modernization and fervent hope of the people of hilly areas. It is economic work as well as a political task. Let us jointly strive for the further prosperity of hilly areas!

The meeting today will be presided over by Vice Governor Huang Changxi. Over 800 responsible persons of offices directly under the province and departments concerned have also been attending the conference.

CSO: 4005/24

EAST REGION

FUJIAN DRAWS LESSON FROM FAKE DRUG CASE

OW151847 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting of prefectural administrative commissioners, city mayors, and county heads was held the morning of 2 September in Fuzhou. The first agenda item was a report by Comrade Zhang Yumin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, on the investigation and handling of the fake-drug case in Jinjiang. Provincial Governor Hu Ping presided over the meeting.

Comrade Zhang Yumin said: The manufacture of fake medicines was a practice lasting as long as 3 years in Jinjiang. The fake medicine were sold to 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of the country. This was neither an ordinary unhealthy practice nor a common act of violating law and discipline. It was a serious criminal activity which flagrantly offended party discipline and state law and severely transgressed social ethics. Since such an activity not only made ill-gotten gains but also had a harmful effect on people's health, it naturally evoked indignation among the people of the whole country. For a long time, however, no serious action was taken to investigate and deal with this grave case of criminal offense. For the provincial CPC Committee and the leading party group of the provincial government should bear a responsibility that can in no way be shirked. The criticism that the Central Discipline Inspection Commission made of us--which was serious and right to the point--not only a great impetus pushing us to look into and handle the fake-drug case in a thoroughgoing manner, but a great assistance to us in enhancing our party spirit, increasing the fighting strength of our party organizations, straightening out the guiding thought for economic work, and upholding the orientation of socialism. Its importance is far beyond being a criticism on the matter of investigating and handling the fake-drug case.

Comrade Hu Ping pointed out at the meeting: It is of great importance for us to hold this meeting to use the fake-drug case in Jinjiang as a negative example in educating people and to earnestly sum up experience and draw lessons from it. By doing so, we will have significant guidance for upholding the socialist orientation, strengthening the legal system, enhancing our party spirit, overcoming bureaucracy, straightening out the direction of enterprises' operations, raising the quality of their products, rectifying party style, and improving the standards of social conduct under the present new circumstances of opening to the outside world and making reforms in various fields. It is

absolutely necessary to hold earnest discussions in this regard. Each and every one of you should help the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government to do well in summing up experience and drawing lessons.

There were three items on the agenda of this meeting: 1) studying and implementing the guidelines contained in the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's "open letter" and related instructions, using the fake-drug case in Jinjiang as a negative example in educating people, and conscientiously summing up experience and drawing lessons so as to rectify the guiding thought for the work of the province; 2) studying how to develop mountainous areas and accelerate their economic development; and 3) studying how to reform the education system and the system of scientific and technological work in the province by implementing the guidelines of the instructions on reforming these systems given by the central authorities.

Also attending today's meeting were responsible persons from various provincial organs, including provincial departments, commissions and offices, as well as responsible persons from the enterprises and institutions concerned. A total of more than 500 people were present.

CSO: 4005/24

EAST REGION

JIANGXI HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW131441 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] At the provincial meeting on the second stage of party rectification which concluded at the Jiangxi Guest House this morning, Xu Qin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and deputy head of the provincial party committee's group for guiding party rectification, made a summing-up report.

Xu Qin's report realistically appraised the present situation in the province's party rectification. He said: We must exert more efforts and pay closer attention to party rectification at the county level. At the same time, we must not relax our efforts in consolidating and developing party rectification achievements made by party rectification units at the provincial, prefectural, and city levels. In addition, we must carry out preparatory work for next year's party rectification among grassroots party organizations in villages, and do a solid job in deepening the party rectification work throughout the province.

Comrade Xu Qin emphatically pointed out: The most basic guiding ideology for the second stage of party rectification is that party rectification must ensure and promote reform. We are currently conducting party rectification in units at the county level. Party and government organs as well as enterprises and institutions at the county level stand in the first line of economic construction and reform. The ideology and work style of party organizations at this level directly affect the implementation of the party's line, principles, and guidelines and the success of reform. Therefore, the guiding ideology for party rectification must be made absolutely clear. There can be no ambiguity.

In his speech, Comrade Xu Qin also stressed: It is imperative to earnestly correct unhealthy practices, seriously investigate and handle big and important cases, and step up ferreting out the three types of people. It is also necessary to draw up thorough plans, stress essentials, attach importance to the results of party rectification, and earnestly strengthen guidance over party rectification.

Leading comrades present at the meeting include Pei Dean and (Wu Xiuzhen), standing committee members of the provincial party committee; Zhu Zhihong, secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission; and (Yu Wenlou), director of the provincial party committee's office for guiding party rectification.

EAST REGION

COMMENTARY ON FERRETING OUT FAKE, INFERIOR COMMODITIES

SK130711 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Resolutely Investigate and Handle Through to the End"]

[Text] The recent investigations in various localities show that the problem of manufacturing and selling fake and inferior commodities is very serious in our province. Among the ferreted-out fake commodities, there are not only medicines, foodstuffs, wine, and beverages, but also bicycles, electric fans, television sets, vehicles, diesel oil, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides. Both the variety and quantity of fake commodities have astonished us.

The reason the evil trend of manufacturing and selling fake and inferior commodities has been spread unchecked so seriously in some localities and units is that a few persons harboring evil intention have fished for profits by hook and crook. Worse still, this evil trend results from the erroneous understanding and serious bureaucratic workstyle of some leading cadres. Some of such leading cadres have taken a laissez-faire attitude on the evil trend because they have lacked an understanding of the serious harmfulness of manufacturing and selling fake medicines and other inferior commodities. Some have given support to this evil trend because they have regarded such criminal behavior as a way to "get rich." Some have even stood in the way of investigation and handling of such malpractices by placing all sorts of obstacles. All these ideas and attitudes are erroneous and harmful, and must be corrected resolutely, rapidly, and thoroughly.

To carry the investigation and elimination of fake medicines and other inferior commodities through to the end, all localities and units should actually strengthen leadership, and adopt effective measures to accelerate the investigation and elimination of fake and inferior commodities. Those who violate the regulations in a serious manner should be punished rapidly and strictly, by dismissing them from their posts, expelling them from the party, or dealing with them according to law. Those pertinent departments and leading cadres that are involved in such cases should be called to account. Whoever stands in the way of investigation and elimination of fake and inferior commodities should be held to account, and be punished according to law. Such people should never be tolerated.

CSO: 4005/24

EAST REGION

JIANGSU GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW230625 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Governor Gu Xiulian's undated radio speech in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the CPC Central Committee's open letter to all members of the party and the CYL in connection with the question of bringing China's population growth under control]

[Excerpts] Comrades, on 25 September 1980, the CPC Central Committee issued a letter to all members of the party and the CYL in connection with the question of bringing China's population growth under control. In the past 5 years, party members, CYL members, cadres, and the masses of people in our province have enthusiastically responded to the call of the party Central Committee. Consciously working to fulfill the party Central Committee's expectations, they have scored marked results in bringing population growth under control, in carrying out family planning work, and in promoting economic and social development. During this period more than 2.3 million fewer babies were born in the province, and a few million child-bearing age couples responded to the call by bearing only one child per couple.

Now, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, I extend high respects to the child-bearing age couples who have consciously carried out family planning in response to the call of the party and the state.

The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government recently held a conscientious discussion on further improving family planning work. They reiterated the aim to keep Jiangsu's population within 70 million by the end of this century. This target was set in accordance with the reality of the province's population, natural resources, and arable land. Whether this target is fulfilled concerns the happiness of the people of the whole province and future generations, and also whether Jiangsu can contribute more to China's socialist modernization.

As Jiangsu's population is increasing while its arable land is decreasing, it is imperative that we effectively bring the excessive population growth rate under control. In addition, following the restructuring of the rural economy, new situations and new problems have emerged in family planning work. Party committees and governments at all levels should adopt timely action to study and solve these problems. In this connection, the party CPC Committee and the

and the provincial government set out the following requirements: 1. Party committees and people's governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over family planning work. 2. Various departments and mass organizations should work concertedly and support one another. They should carry out family planning and regard the work of controlling the population growth rate as an important task. Propaganda, cultural, and news departments should actively publicize the relevant principles and policies concerning family planning. 3. All members of the party and the CYL, especially leading cadres at all levels, should set a good example in family planning. They should educate and advise their relatives to practice late marriage and exercise birth control. 4. It is necessary to mobilize the masses to exercise birth control.

Comrades, the party Central Committee's open letter has a far-reaching significance in controlling China's population growth. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government call on members of the party and the CYL, cadres at all levels, and child-bearing age couples throughout the province to set store by the national interests, and act as models in family planning for national prosperity and the happiness of future generations.

CSO: 4005/24

EAST REGION

12TH STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OF 5TH CPPCC COMMITTEE END

SK240437 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The 12th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial CPPCC Committee ended on 23 September. Participants in the plenary session held on the afternoon of 23 September unanimously adopted the relevant decisions on the organizational and personnel changes of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Xu Wenyuan was appointed chairman of the liaison commission for reunification of the motherland under the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Guo Yicheng was appointed chairman of the study commission under the provincial CPPCC Committee.

During the meeting, participants conscientiously studied and discussed the communique of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the opening speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the national conference of party delegates. They were greatly inspired by the fundamental improvement of our country's economic situation and by the sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy, and expressed their support to the draft proposal on the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

They maintained: The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the national conference of party delegates have a profound significance to promoting the economic structural reform and the two socialist civilizations. They will certainly and greatly ensure the long period of order and stability of our country, the continuity of the party line, principles, and policies and the vigorous economic development.

In his speech made at the conclusion of the meeting, Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, set forth the major point of the current CPPCC work.

CSO: 4005/24

EAST REGION

LIANG BUTING COMMEMORATES ANTI-JAPANESE WAR MARTYRS

SK241210 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 2 September, more than 400 representatives from the party, government, and army organs of Shandong Province, the Jinan Military Region, and Jinan City, and from various democratic parties and mass organizations, laid wreaths at Jinan's Yingxiongshan revolutionary martyr memorial tower in memory of the officers and men and compatriots who died during the anti-Japanese war.

Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, officiated at the wreath-laying ceremony.

Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the ceremony. He first extended high respects and earnest commemoration to the officers and men and compatriots who fought heroically and shed blood and sacrificed to safeguard the motherland during the anti-Japanese war, and to the foreign friends who fought together with the armymen and civilians of Shandong and sacrificed heroically during the anti-Japanese war. After giving a brief exposition on the great historical significance of the entire national anti-Japanese war waged by the Chinese people 40 years ago under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front advocated by the CPC and based on the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC, he pointed out: The people of Shandong Province carried out extremely arduous struggles during the 8-year anti-Japanese war. At the critical moment when the Japanese bandits invaded and the nation's existence was imperiled, the people of various circles and various nationalities of Shandong and the patriotic officers and men of the Kuomintang held high the banner of uniting to resist Japan and rapidly plunged into the mighty torrents of the anti-Japanese struggle. Under the leadership of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Jiangsu-Shandong-Henan border region special committee, and the Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region party organization, all localities of the province waged successive armed uprisings, developed armed forces against Japan, and opened up battlefields behind the enemy lines. The CPC Central Committee sent the main units of the Eighth Route Army and a great number of cadres to Shandong in a timely manner. They united as one with Shandong's armymen and civilians to establish anti-Japanese base artillery at the Hebei-Shandong and Jiangsu-Shandong border regions, Jiaodong, the western, central and southern parts of Shandong, Qinghe, and coastal areas, and to mobilize the masses to bravely wage extensive guerrilla

warfare, thus engulfing the Japanese bandits in the boundless ocean of people's war. During the 8-year anti-Japanese war, the army men and civilians of Shandong made great sacrifices and important contributions. Nearly 60,000 martyrs sacrificed their lives for the country, and some 890,000 compatriots died because of the war. Their heroic sacrificing spirit and their deeds of faithful and unyielding struggle will live in the people's minds forever.

Comrade Liang Buting said: When commemorating the officers and men and the compatriots who sacrificed and died during the anti-Japanese war, we should inherit and carry forward their lofty patriotic spirit, persistently place the interest of the motherland above everything else, strengthen the great unity of the people throughout the country, develop the patriotic united front of the new period, and promote the early accomplishment of the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. We should inherit and carry forward their spirit of revolutionary heroism and the glorious tradition of arduous struggle; be persons with ideals, moral character, education, and a sense of discipline; strive to improve our party style and social conduct; overcome all difficulties on our road of advance; unite as one and work in unison; carry out reforms in various fields; and strive to accomplish the grand cause of socialist modernization at an early date.

CSO: 4005/24

EAST REGION

MILITARY LEADERS VISIT COMMANDERS, FIGHTERS

SK241147 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] From 3 to 18 August, Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region, and Chi Haotian, political commissar, led leaders of the headquarters and political and logistics departments, as well as cadres of their organs, to go deeply to the PLA units to visit the broad masses of commanders and fighters. Wherever they went, they fostered a new general mood among the new leading bodies, such as not accepting invitations to dinner, not accepting bribes, not going on trips to various scenic spots, and not allowing leaders of the PLA units to give send-offs attended by all commanders and fighters.

The new leaders of this military region put forward the above demands on comrades of their organs before their departure, and notified the PLA units about this. Some comrades of the PLA units sensed that they ought to serve leaders of the military region with wine and several dishes because it was their first visit. But they said: Not all units can afford this. Now the leading bodies have just been readjusted; we should all the more manage things in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities. From now on, we should make it a rule that leaders of the military region, when inspecting the PLA units at the lower levels, should be served with just "four dishes and one soup." They visited 10 units at and above the divisional level and had not accepted any invitations to dinner. The reception comrades of a certain unit intended to "act first and report afterward." They prepared a "welcoming banquet" with 16 dishes. While having a meal, the new leaders resolutely prevented them from doing this. As a result, only four dishes and one soup were served. During an inspection tour to a certain military academy, comrades joining the inspection intended to view some [word indistinct] local scenery, famous places, and the splendid ancient culture, and some units had planned their tour schedules. But leaders of the military region said: We are coming out to work, not to sightsee. In this way, they never organized a sightseeing trip, though they passed more than 30 scenic places along the way.

New leaders of the Jinan Military Region were modest and prudent in all respects when they visited the PLA units at the lower levels. They set strict demands on themselves, and straightened out all things not conforming to "the guiding principle" in a timely manner. Noting that a comrade of an organ took too many photos, Commander Li Jiulong immediately sent for the department leaders

and pointed out that "they could collect some materials, but should not take too many pictures of leaders." One day, they visited a certain division. Leaders of that division arranged activities for them, including "a military parade, a reception, and a period for taking pictures." Learning about this, Political Commissar Chi Haotian immediately proposed that these activities be canceled, and that, instead, visits be made to the training and reform projects of that division and to PLA companies.

CSO: 4005/24

EAST REGION

LIANG BUTING WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR BOOK ON PARTY STYLE

SK190548 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, recently wrote an inscription for the second edition of the book "On the Study of the Theses on Party Style and World Outlook By Writers of Marxist Classics" written by two young writers of our province--Comrades (Zhao Wenlu) and (He Huibang). Comrade Liang Buting's inscription reads: Correctly understand the relationship between party style and world outlook, conduct in-depth education on party style, party spirit, ideals, and discipline, strengthen the remolding of our world outlook, and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

The book "On the Study of the Theses on Party Style and World Outlook By Writers of Marxist Classics" written by Comrades (Zhao Wenlu) and (He Huibang) was published by the publishing house of the Nankai University in May this year. On the basis of the current situation of party style and actual ideological situations, this book makes a systematic exposition of the theses on party style and world outlook of the writers of Marxist classics, and analyzes and expounds the experiences and lessons in our party's previous consolidation and rectification [zheng dang zheng feng] and the content, essence, danger, and sources of the current new unhealthy trends. Integrating party building theory with philosophical theory and party style with party's world outlook, it is a book for popular consumption. After its publication, this book has been used by many localities and units as a reference material for study for the party rectification and has been highly praised.

CSO: 4005/24

EAST REGION

XINHUA REPORTS ADVANCES BY SHANGHAI'S YOUNG CADRES

OW151450 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Shanghai, September 15 (XINHUA)--As part of the nationwide effort to promote young cadres, Shanghai has appointed nearly 1,000 bureau chiefs in their middle age or younger since 1982, according to the municipal office.

They fill five-sixths of bureau-level positions in Shanghai.

In 1982 only one of such officials was below the age of 40 and all directors and deputy directors were people who had taken part in the revolution before liberation in 1949.

Of the young and middle-aged cadres promoted to bureau-level positions, 835 are college trained.

Ye Siqiu, 38, implemented the economic responsibility system in 13 units after he assumed the position of deputy director of the Sea Salvage Bureau.

The bureau's motor transport corps, which had received a state subsidy of 100,000 yuan annually, handed over 80,000 yuan in profits to the state last year after instituting a contract system which allowed the unit to keep a certain proportion of increased income.

Liu Guilin, 39, has been in charge of production at the Shanghai Harbor Administration, China's largest, for two years. The administration handled record cargo of over 100 million tons last year and 66 million tons in the first six months of this year, up 16.7 percent over 1984.

After assuming directorship of the city's metallurgical bureau in early 1984, Li Qishi, a graduate of the Beijing Iron and Steel Engineering Institute, boosted the processing rate and produced 5.25 million tons of steel and 4.46 million tons of rolled steel last year. Output there ranked second in China.

The new general manager of the city's joint automobile and tractor company, Chen Xianglin, has promoted a venture with a firm from Thailand to manufacture mining trucks using technology imported from the United States.

CSO: 4000/003

EAST REGION

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE MORE EDUCATION, TRAINING

OW140642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Shanghai, September 14 (XINHUA)--Shanghai Municipal Government will provide higher education training for 500,000 people by 1990 to keep pace with the demands of its rapid economic development.

This figure will bring the total number of people with a higher education background in the key industrial center to about one million, officials said.

Providing additional education has become a major need in Shanghai, the officials reported.

Apart from regular universities and colleges, Shanghai has 109 workers' universities enrolling 70,000 worker students. More than 50,000 people have graduated from these colleges since 1979.

According to a survey, Shanghai has three million workers under age 35, 60 percent of the city's total. Many of them were not able to attend colleges or vocational schools due to the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), officials said.

Educational departments in universities, as well as other enterprises, have run night schools, sparetime colleges and other training courses for these young workers since 1979.

About 200 specialty courses are provided in the workers' universities. They include mechanics, electrical engineering, civil engineering, chemistry, medicine, science, finance and economics, enterprise management, history, foreign languages, judicature and literature and art.

Students get full pay while studying. Many graduates have been assigned new jobs according to their specialties or have become technicians. Some have been promoted to leading posts at their businesses and factories.

While running schools for workers at post, the 45 regular universities and colleges in Shanghai have been encouraged to expand branches of learning to 407 specialties, up from 280 in 1980.

More than 4,000 Shanghai college students, lecturers and scientific workers have been sent abroad to study since 1979.

In addition, the municipal government has allocated more than 460 million yuan for elementary, secondary and vocational education in 1985, up 25 percent over last year.

A nine-year compulsory education system is carried out in Shanghai.

CSO: 4000/003

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

HAN PEIXIN GREETES TEACHERS DAY--In view of the upcoming first Teachers Day, Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote a letter extending warm greetings to the large number of teachers. Comrade Han Peixin said in the letter: "Teachers are architects of people's minds and should be respected by the whole society. The teachers should love the noble undertaking they have devoted themselves to by actively plunging into reforms of the educational system and making greater contributions to revitalizing Jiangsu's education and promoting its economic and social progress." Comrade Han Peixin's letter was written for the book Jiqoyuan Qunying [2403 5373 5028 4391 "Heroes of the Educational Circle"] jointly edited by the Jiangsu Provincial Trade Union of Educators and JIANGSU GONGREN BAO [JIANGSU WORKERS NEWS] [By Zhu Jianmin] [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 85 p 1 OW]

SHANDONG CONDUCTS CONSCRIPTION WORK--This year's conscription work will soon begin in our province. Targets and limits for this winter's conscription are as follows: In urban areas, youths who graduated from junior middle schools or higher and who have a relatively ample labor force in their families will be called up. In islands and in those remote villages with difficulties in fulfilling their targets, flexibility should be allowed in the educational level of the youths to be enlisted. In cities, counties, and towns, youths who graduated from senior middle schools in 1984 and 1985 will be enlisted. In plants, mines, enterprises and institutions, a few young workers who graduated from senior middle schools may also be called up. The age for enlistment is: Male youths between the ages of 18 to 25 in 1985 will be enlisted. Graduates of senior middle schools who are 17 may also be enlisted should they volunteer to join the army. The method of enlistment is: Youths to be recruited into the army should first enter their names for the enlistment at their place of residence. And then they will be allowed to join the army with the approval of the county or city conscription offices after passing the physical and political examinations. The dates for the conscription is set from 1 October to late November. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 85 SK]

NEW FUJIAN VICE GOVERNORS--Fuzhou, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--The 14th meeting of the 6th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee today appointed Chen Mingyi [7115 2494 5030] and Chen Binfan [71151755 5672] as vice governors, and removed Zhang Yi from the post of vice governor. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1754 GMT 30 Aug 85 OW]

HAN PEIXIN GREETES COMMEMORATIVE MEETING--A meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the death of (Gu Baoshi) was held at the Nanjing People's Theater on the morning of 20 September. (Gu Baoshi) was a prominent contemporary painter, a famous traditional Chinese painter and seal carver, and a theoretician and educator in fine arts. Attending the commemorative meeting were leading comrades of the province and Nanjing City; calligraphers, painters, scholars, and fine art workers from various parts of China; relatives, students, and friends of (Gu Baoshi); as well as friends from painting circles in Hong Kong and Japan. Central Advisory Commission members Jiang Weiqing and Hui Yuyu, and leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial People's Government Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, and Liu Lin, who were in Beijing for the National Conference of CPC Delegates, cabled greetings to the commemorative meeting and extended warm regards to (Gu Baoshi's) wife (Luo Zhihui) and other relatives. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/24

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

INDIVIDUAL DOCTORS URGED TO OPEN OWN CLINICS

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Zhuang Jia [8369 4471]: "We Must Actively Support Individual Doctors in Opening Their Own Clinics"]

[Text] In addition to vigorously developing public health centers, we must actively support individual doctors in opening private clinics in order to satisfy the popular need for medical and health care.

There are now many retired doctors in our society whose number is increasing each day. These doctors possess incomparable medical skills and rich medical experiences. They are highly interested in developing the medical and health care programs and are willing to contribute their medical skills to serve the people continuously. This desire deserves our active support.

It is important to let individual doctors open their own clinics so as to supplement our socialist health care programs. Such permission is also part of an important policy for the development of the health program. We must overcome the leftist ideological influence in an effort to speed up the development of private clinics, which can be run by qualified doctors individually or jointly. They can see patients in other people's pharmacies or in pharmacies of their own. Old Chinese herb doctors may employ apprentices. They may become doctors through self-education or through instructions handed down by their ancestors or teachers. Doctors proficient in one particular line should also be allowed to open private clinics.

Health administration departments at various levels must actively support individual doctors in opening private clinics while devoting attention to educating them in the policies and decrees they should obey and fostering lofty codes of medical ethics among them. They must charge their patients according to the regulations and should in no way deceive the masses in order to make financial gain. Timely measures must be adopted to close clinics operated by unlicensed practitioners. Criminal charges may be leveled against those unlawful private practitioners found guilty of creating serious consequences.

We hope that health departments throughout the district will make conscientious efforts to carry out policies affecting private practitioners so that the number of private clinics may grow rapidly.

9574

CSO: 4005/1253

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FIRST NATIONAL TEACHERS DAY TO BE CELEBRATED IN HAINAN

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "Thorough and Effective Efforts Must Be Made To Develop Activities To Honor Teachers and Educators"]

[Text] The 10th of September this year will mark our first National Teachers' Day. To greet this meaningful day, the CPC committee and people's government of the Hainan Administrative District jointly issued on 20 June a "Circular on Developing Activities To Celebrate Teachers' Day" calling on various prefectures to develop activities to honor teachers and educators.

The circular states: In celebrating Teachers' Day, we must develop activities to honor teachers and educators as an important event for the education front and for the people throughout the country. This event is significant in that it will result in raising the social status of the people's teachers, in promoting the fine tradition of honoring all types of teachers at all levels and in making the teaching career one of the most respected professions. It will also have a significant role to play in increasing their sense of pride and responsibility and in encouraging them to dedicate the rest of their lives to education; in facilitating the development of education, improving the qualities of people and training more talented people in a better way; and in fulfilling the general task and the general objective of the party.

The circular points out: At present, a stepped-up effort is being made by our district to develop its resources. To this end, talented people are badly needed and cadres and people from all walks of life are urgently required to improve their political, ideological, scientific and cultural qualities. But our district still faces a sharp contradiction emanating from an acute shortage of talented people and from the brain drain. Therefore, it can be said that the key to success in developing our district lies in seeking solutions to the problem concerning human resources. For this reason, it appears particularly important to honor teachers, intellectuals and talented people, to bring the teachers' enthusiasm, initiative and creative power into full play, to develop vigorously and improve the quality of education and to speed up the training of talented people in our district.

In order to welcome the first Teachers' Day, which features extensively and effectively developed activities to honor teachers and educators, the circular calls for carrying out the following tasks:

1. Party committees, government authorities and propaganda departments at various levels as well as schools of various levels and types and their responsible organizations must study and work out plans in the near future to welcome the first Teachers' Day and develop activities to honor teachers and educators and include these as important items on their agenda.
2. The propaganda, education and information departments at various levels as well as various propaganda media and stations must strengthen their propaganda propaganda and education programs to honor teachers and educators and shape public opinion in favor of such activities.
3. The focal point in celebrating Teachers' Day is on upholding the principle emphasizing "less talk and more action" and on doing everything possible for teachers. We must try every means, spare no effort and do everything possible in our power to help teachers effectively solve some practical problems involving housing, splits between husbands and wives working in different places, employment of their children and medical and health care.
4. Further efforts must be made to carry out the party's policy toward intellectuals among the teachers. Before the arrival of the first Teachers' Day, forces must be organized by principal responsible leading comrades in various localities to review conscientiously the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals among the teachers. Effective measures must be taken to solve outstanding problems. We must consider recruiting party members from among the teachers as an outstanding problem to be addressed in order to change the minority status of party members among the teachers in our district.
5. Effective measures must be taken to improve the social status and living standards of teachers, particularly those of kindergarten, primary and secondary school teachers. Teachers must be encouraged to dedicate the rest of their lives to education. For this purpose, teachers with more than 25 years of service should be presented with certificates of honorable service and medals issued by the people's government of the Hanian Administrative District. Related units must give preferential treatment to teachers holding such certificates when they are treated in hospitals, ride on public buses or buy tickets to theaters (or movie houses).
6. The legitimate interests of teachers must be protected. Stern measures must be taken by the departments concerned against those found guilty of discrimination against, humiliating, hurting or persecuting teachers. Those found guilty of violating the criminal law must be dealt with according to the law. Leading cadres should be held liable for any delay in the due process of law or for any obstruction of justice.

7. Higher and secondary normal school education should be strengthened; the operation of the Hainan University Teachers Department, the Hainan College of Education, vocational and secondary schools for teachers and teacher training schools in various autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties must be improved to speed up the training of teachers and constant efforts must be made to improve their quality.

8. On Teachers' Day, activities featuring the presentation of citations to a specific number of outstanding teachers in the form of honor rolls and paying tribute to other teachers will be held. On 10 September, solemn meetings will be held by the Hainan Administrative District, and various autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties will honor teachers. During the coming New Year's Day and other festivals, leading cadres at various levels must show personal regard for teachers.

9. Celebrations of Teachers' Day must be followed by the study and implementation of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech to the National Educational Work Conference and of the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational System" as part of an effort to brighten the prospects of education in our district.

9574

CSO: 4005/1253

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU CONFERENCE ON 9-YEAR COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Wenhui [0702 2429 6540] and Yang Xiaoqing [3254 1420 7320]]

[Text] The city government on July 12-13 held in Huaxian County a conference on the implementation of the 9-year compulsory educational system by the suburban counties. The comrades attending the meeting all believe that our city and the suburban counties must, beginning immediately, work very hard and enthusiastically to phase in the implementation of the 9-year compulsory educational system.

Last year our city made primary school education universal. The development of lower middle school and other levels of education however has been very unbalanced. The Dongshan, Haizhu, Liwan and Yuexiu regions have made lower middle school education essentially universal with an attendance rate of 95 percent. In the Huangpu region and in the suburbs the percentage of primary school graduates going further has already reached 84 percent. Yet developments in the eight counties under the city has been relatively slow. Only 56 percent of the primary school graduates go further. In fact, because there aren't enough places in the schools and for other reasons every year 10,000 students aren't able to finish junior middle school and leave school. Thus the percentage of primary school graduates continuing on is really just over 40 percent. In the eight counties which make up 53.8 percent of our cities' population the development of lower middle school education has been relatively slow. It is lower than the national average.

According to analyses, the reason the development of lower middle school education has been slow in the counties bordering our city is principally because there too few teachers, teachers are not well-qualified and because funds, dormitories and equipment are lacking. Due to these factors, implementing the 9-year compulsory educational system within 3 years will be difficult. The comrades at the conference believe however that implementing a 9-year compulsory educational system is an honor and also a duty which may not be shirked. Our city already has a certain basis for developing education. Even poor counties have made primary school education universal. In recent years, following the needs of economic development the yearnings of the masses to set up schools have become more and more urgent. As long as leaders at every level truly take education seriously and bring into

play the enthusiasm of the masses many of the practical problems of education can be gradually solved. The comrades at the conference believe that the levels of economic and educational development of different parts of our city, its counties and its regions and of regions within counties is very uneven. Thus the implementation of the 9-year compulsory education system must be gradual. Age limits and concrete steps must be determined separately in order to satisfy the requirements of making the 9-year compulsory educational system universal.

While discussing how to solve the problem of funding, dormitories and equipment needed to make the 9-year compulsory educational system universal everyone believed that many different channels must be used to collect the educational funds. Careful calculations must be made to raise the economic efficiency of investment in education. Educational appropriations by treasuries at every level of the cities, the regions and the counties must increase annually. Supplements should be added to the city and township collections for education. On a voluntary basis, units, collectives and individuals should be encouraged to contribute money to run the schools. Contributions by overseas Chinese and by Hongkong and Macao compatriots will be welcomed. Adopting the method of combining regional and county appropriations with contributions from the masses and appropriate subsidies by the city government we should plan for investment in the basic construction of schools, appropriate equipment for the school and for teacher training. For example Xinfeng county plans to tax new housing to get educational funds. Longmen county is preparing to levy a tax based on the average income of the population. The villages in Huaxian county are planning a surtax for educational funds based on the foodstuffs quota given to the state. Panyu county and other areas will continue to work on the overseas Chinese and the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to get them to contribute to the running of the schools.

The comrades at the conference that once the money is obtained spending it wisely will be a problem. This requires that leaders at every level use these funds for developing the 9-year compulsory educational system in their district. They should also make painstaking calculations and plans on the disposition of dormitories, teacher training and the acquisition of educational equipment. They must make sure this money is used properly. They must see that more gets done for less money. Reduce and eliminate waste and fully bring into play the efficiency of the investment in education.

Constructing a sufficiently numerous, qualified and stable corps of teachers is the basis for implementing the 9-year compulsory educational system. At present our city has enough primary school teachers but we must continue to increase their number. Our need for lower middle school teachers is greater. According to statistics, if our city is to implement a 9-year compulsory educational system, if we calculate by the standards set by the Education Department we will need 6,000 new teachers. The comrades at the conference believe that we cannot rely for our supply of lower middle school teachers on transferring the backbone of the primary school teachers to the lower middle school. We must adopt many different methods and channels to guarantee quality as we supplement the number of lower middle school

teachers. According to plan the chief task of the many university specialists trained by the provincial and Guangzhou normal college and of the new Guangzhou Vocational Normal School is to train village lower middle school teachers. Every region and county can request that institutions of higher learning provide training, organize participation in television universities correspondence school to train teachers.

The conference participants all believe that henceforth students from each area and county which pass the admission test to a normal school should in principle be sent back to their home area to serve as lower middle school teachers. The concerned departments of the city have decided to set aside special funds to help the neighboring counties train their lower middle school teachers for specialization in teaching physics, chemistry, biology and english. The neighboring counties have collected funds to build a new student dormitory at Guangzhou Normal College. Every neighboring county gives a 1,000 yuan for each student for the construction of the dormitories as well as an annual scholarship of 390 yuan.

The conference believes that every county and region able to do so may set up training programs to qualify teachers in language teaching, mathematics, politics and other subjects at the lower middle school level. Counties, may, according to population or their needs in various subjects, establish joint middle school training programs taught by teachers sent out by the Guangzhou Normal College or by the Municipal Educational College. These teachers will instruct and coach teachers or run an all-day teacher's improvement course. We can also use the method of the old helping the young along to train teachers already out in the field. Within 5 years all primary and lower middle school teachers not entirely qualified to teach can become fully qualified.

Participating in this meeting were comrades responsible for managing education, finance and other departments. Vice-Mayor Liu Nianzu [0491 1819 4371] hosted the conference and gave the concluding speech.

12369

CSO: 4005/1398

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE REMEMBERS LI CHUNTAO

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Huang Wenguang [7806 2429 0342]]

[Text] A conference to commemorate the revolutionary martyr Li Chuntao [2621 2504 3447] and publish the "Collected Works of Li Chuntao" was held yesterday afternoon in Guangzhou.

Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932], the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee and deputy director of the provincial Party Historical Research Commission spoke at the conference. He said: The martyr Li Chuntao was an early Chinese Marxist, a bolshevik without a party and a loyal friend of the CPC. During the great revolutionary period he remained firmly on the left wing of the KMT. He was the close comrade-in-arms of the martyr Peng Pai and helped Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai in their work. He made great contributions to promoting the first revolutionary united front between the KMT and the CPC and in the development of the great revolutionary movement. On April 27, 1927 he was murdered by a KMT reactionary in Shantou City. He sacrificed his life for the Chinese people's revolution. Today we compile his collected works not only to commemorate this revolutionary martyr and study his revolutionary spirit and style but also to foster the revolutionary tradition, promote an atmosphere in which revolutionary theories are conscientiously studied, promote the construction of socialist spiritual and material culture and to make the necessary contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.

Comrade Luo Ming [5012 2494], who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the martyr Li Chuntao, Peng Shili [1756 1102 4389], the son of the martyr Peng Pai, Li Jitao [2621 4949 3447], the son of the martyr Li Chuntao, and Guo Chengxiang [6753 0701 6116] representing the editors of the "Collected Works of Li Chuntao" spoke successively at the conference.

The conference was hosted by Chen Xiazan [7115 6667 3895] deputy director of the provincial Party Historical Research Commission. The 50 persons attending the conference were concerned provincial and city leading comrades and theorists, some responsible persons from the world of journalism, scholars, specialists and close friends of the martyr Li Chuntao including Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627], Liang Weilin [4731 1218 2651], Yang Li

[2799 4539], Zhang Hanqing [1728 3352 7230], Liang Ruochen [4731 5387 1059], Zhang Jiangming [1728 3068 2494], Wen Zhuohua [3306 1902 5478], Cai Fusheng [5591 7450 3932] Lu Yang [7627 7122], Cen Sang [1478 2718], Bei Qiye [6296 0796 0673], Cai Luo [5591 3157, Li Chunze [2621 2504 3419] and Lin Wunong [2651 0523 6593].

The meeting was convened by the Guangdong provincial CPC Committee's Party Historical Research Commission and the Guangdong provincial CPC Committee's Party Historical Data Collection Commission.

12369

CS0: 4005/1398

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MODEL WORKER BOGGED DOWN BY MEETINGS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Jian [3076 0256] of Xiangfan Ribao and Lu Dazhi [7627 6671 1807] of Longmen District Broadcasting Station in Nanzhang County]

[Text] In mid May, Wang Jinxue, a national shock worker in the new Long March, young farmer in Huangtan Village, Changpin District, Nanzhang County told us: "Since January this year I have worked only 27 days. The rest of my time was wasted in the award presentation meetings held by organizations at various levels!"

Wang Jinxue is also a model of the shock worker for the new Long March in our Province. He is also a third-class model worker in Changpin District, Nanzhang County, Xiangfan City. Last year he made a fortune in his transportation and other businesses, gaining a new profit of over 40,000 Yuan. As he became famous, he was invited to many conferences. Because he had to attend meetings all the time, 27 days in nearly 5 months this year, and his income has dropped greatly.

At one of the meetings of model workers, Wang Jinxue announced that in 1985 he planned to establish a food trading post and a purchasing station for the hilly region local products, and buy a East Wind Model "140" truck so as to further speed up the development of commodities production in the area. But, as he could not break out of the heavy encirclement of those meetings and because of the lack of capital, not only that none of his "three great targets" has been reached, he was also forced to sell the lumber processing plant that he set up last year. The Liberation brand "150" truck he bought two years ago with a loan of over 20,000 Yuan was also sold this year because he could not make the loan payments. We must pay attention to Wang's problem of successive failure.

13086
CSO: 4005/1240

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CPC INSTRUCTION ON POLITICAL WORK IN FINANCE, TRADE ENTERPRISES

HK241025 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has recently issued a several-point instruction on strengthening and improving the political work in the finance and trade enterprises which stresses: Under the new historical conditions, CPC committees at all levels must vigorously strengthen and improve the ideological and political work on the finance and trade front, must strive to enhance the finance and trade workers' ideological and political consciousness, and must build a force of finance and trade workers who have ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.

The instruction says: The political work in the finance and trade enterprises in the new period is to firmly serve the general task and the general aim of the party and must be done in conjunction with economic construction and with the realities of reform of the economic structure.

The instruction of the provincial CPC Committee stresses: It is necessary to vigorously train qualified personnel in all specific fields, to work hard to improve the quality of the forces of finance and trade cadres, and to train in a planned and systematic way a large number of qualified personnel in the finance and trade field whose political quality is good and who are in their prime, understand management methods, can do business well, are bold in carrying out reform, and are good at opening up a new path. It is important to seriously do well in grasping the building of grassroots party organizations on the finance and trade front, to constantly improve the quality of the party members, and to strengthen the combat effectiveness of the party.

With a view to really doing the political work well in the finance and trade enterprises, the instruction demands: CPC committees at all levels must persist in grasping the two civilizations simultaneously and must include ideological and political work on their important agenda.

CSO: 4005/21

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI COMMENTARY ON STRENGTHENED VIDEOTAPE SUPERVISION

HK181427 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Strengthen the Supervision Over Videotapes, Promote the Building of Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] The decision adopted by the 16th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress on strengthening the supervision over videotapes is a very important legal document. The decision conforms to the actual conditions of the province.

Over the years, the province's videotape business has been quickly developed, playing a positive role in publicizing scientific and cultural knowledge, in enlivening the cultural life of urban and rural people, and in promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization. However, some commercial videotape showing centers have shown some counterrevolutionary and pornographic videotapes in order to seek profits. They have corrupted the people's thinking, encouraged crime, and created a bad influence on society. Therefore, the implementation of the decision of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee meeting will play a positive role in further strengthening the province's supervision over videotapes, checking the showing of unhealthy videotapes, and promoting the building of spiritual and material civilization.

Videotape-showing equipment is a significant tool and means for conducting education and propaganda, and building socialist spiritual and material civilizations. Party committees and government departments at various levels must approach this issue from the high plane of the two civilizations, and acquire an in-depth understanding of the significance of strengthening the supervision over videotapes and of the urgency of banning counterrevolutionary and pornographic videotapes. They should give full play to this modern propaganda means and educate the masses on patriotism and communism. They should publicize scientific and technological knowledge and enliven the spiritual and cultural life of the masses, so as to guard against the corrosive influence of capitalism, feudalism, and outmoded thinking.

The province's radio, television, cultural, public security, industrial, and commercial administrative department, customs service, and other departments concerned at various levels should, under the centralized leadership of the government at their levels, carry out the work through division of labor.

They should implement the decision on strengthening the supervision over videotapes, and really do well in supervising and banning counterrevolutionary and pornographic videotapes. Anyone who smuggles, imports, produces, or shows counterrevolutionary and pornographic videotapes must be resolutely dealt with. The public security and judicial departments should seriously punish them according to law and hold accountable the responsible leaders of the units. We should carry out ideological education among, and make arrangements for, private videotape-showing centers which have ceased business, as well as their workers. We should also examine and consolidate units which start the videotape-showing business. At the same time, the radio and television departments should adopt effective measures to produce, publish, and distribute more and better television videotapes, so as to enliven the spiritual and cultural life of the masses.

CSO: 4005/21

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT LEADERS COMMEND OUTSTANDING UNITS

HK200435 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] On 17 September, Hainan Military Commander (Pang Weiqiang), First Political Commissar Yao Wenxu, and Political Commissar (Liu Guinan) signed an order commending seven regimental units, including unit 53 and unit 619, upon their achievements in the work of streamlining, reorganization, and so on. The order also commended 16 regimental leading cadres including (Wu Changji).

Since the beginning of this year, the cadres and fighters of Hainan Military District have seriously studied and acted in the spirit of the Military Commission conference. They have established the thinking of taking the overall situation into consideration and have strengthened party spirit and the concept about organizational discipline. Therefore, they have maintained stability within the units and have ensured the fulfillment of various tasks. They have also laid a good foundation for the structural reforms and the work of streamlining and reorganization.

In the face of the work of streamlining and reorganization, cadres and fighters of unit 53 and unit 619 still acted enthusiastically instead of acting restlessly. Thus, they achieved remarkable achievements in the work of military training and so on. Their experience of conducting ideological education on streamlining and reorganization was reported and publicized by Hainan Military District, Guangzhou Military Region, and the Political Department.

While commending the units, the Military District praised Regimental Commander (Feng Baojin) and Political Commissar (Wu Changji).

Under the circumstances of reorganizing and transferring power to the local authorities, the Qionghai County Armed Forces Department still grasped the implementation of rural work. Therefore, it achieved successes in militia training and was commended by the order.

The order urged all fighters of the Military District, particularly leading groups at various levels, to model themselves on the advanced units and individuals. They should focus on ideals, party spirit, the overall situation and discipline. They should spare no efforts in implementing the work of streamlining, reorganization, and so on. Leading cadres at various levels must take the lead in the work. By making joint efforts between the upper and lower levels, they should fulfill in a better way the tasks of the military district in structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS MILITARY CONSCRIPTION MEETING

HK131347 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The 3-day 1985 regional conscription work meeting concluded in Nanning this morning. Leaders of the region's prefectural and city government and military, as well as responsible comrades of the departments concerned, totalling more than 100 people, attended the meeting.

The meeting conveyed the spirit of the conscription order of the Central Military Commission of the State Council, and the spirit of the regional work forum on sources of conscription. The meeting worked out plans for this year's conscription.

(Shi Qingsheng), special advisor to the regional people's government; Li Xinliang, commander of the regional military district; and Mao Guobin, deputy political commissar of the regional military district, delivered speeches at the meeting.

During the meeting, the participants seriously studied the new military service law and other documents concerned. They summed up and exchanged experiences in last year's conscription work.

On the basis of summing up the region's conscription work last year, they discussed maintaining the quality of new recruits and doing well in reforms. They also discussed measures for conscription this year.

First, the party committees, governments and armed departments at various levels must strengthen their leadership over conscription work under the new circumstances. They should include conscription work in their agenda and treat it as the central task for the fourth quarter. All departments concerned must make concerted efforts and ensure the fulfillment of conscription work.

Second, through broadcasts, posters and slide shows, all localities must widely publicize the new military service law and educate the masses on national defense, on observing the new military service law, and on patriotism and revolutionary heroism. They should kindle the youths' sense of honor and responsibility for joining the army. At the same time, they should really implement the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen, and to

family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. They convey the concern of the party and the government to every household of servicemen.

Third, all localities should continue to do well in reforming the conscription work and in political and physical assessment, so as to maintain the quality of the new recruits.

At the concluding session the meeting commended advanced units in 47 counties, cities and prefectures such as Lingming, Luzai and Yongfu, which made achievements in the 1984 winter conscription work. The meeting also presented banners to 20 advanced units in Daxin, Guixian, Cenxi and Nanning suburb.

CSO: 4005/21

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI ISSUES DECISION ON STRENGTHENING SUPERVISION OVER VIDEOTAPES

HK171351 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The provincial people's congress standing committee issued today a decision on strengthening supervision over videotapes.

The decision says: All governments and departments at various levels must observe the regulations of the State Council on banning pornography, as well as acting in the spirit of other relevant state documents. They must conscientiously ban counterrevolutionary and pornographic videotapes, and strengthen their supervision over videotapes. All individuals are prohibited from engaging in the business of showing videotapes. All licences issued to individuals for showing videotapes are revoked and will be recalled by the responsible units. Various organizations, PLA units, schools, as well as enterprises and institutions other than schools, and radio and television stations may use the showing of videotapes as a means of internal propaganda or education. But they are prohibited from showing videotapes for profit. Units which run closed-circuit television should get approval from the competent authorities at the higher level, register themselves with their local radio and television departments, and report to the provincial radio and television department.

The decision stresses: No unit or individual is allowed to smuggle, import, produce, or show any counterrevolutionary, pornographic, horror, or violent videotape, or any videotape which spreads feudalistic and superstitious beliefs. All counterrevolutionary and pornographic videotapes must be resolutely banned. The public security departments should take over and handle the videotapes. They should resolutely strike at anyone who smuggles, imports, produces, or shows pornographic videotapes. Both the public security and the judicial departments should seriously punish them according to law and hold accountable the responsible leaders.

In conclusion, the decision says: The provincial radio and television department, cultural department, and other departments should strive to produce a number of quality movies, television dramas and serials, and various recreational programs, as well as healthy and manifold videotapes on such areas as education, sports, science, public health, and tourism. All units except the audio and video producers and publishers permitted by the state are prohibited from producing and distributing videotapes.

CSO: 4005/21

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN CONFERENCE ON RESETTLEMENT OF RETIRED ARMY CADRES ENDS

HK171601 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] The 4-day provincial conference on resettlement of retired Army cadres ended in Changsha today.

The conference held that the province did a relatively good job in accepting and resettling retired Army cadres in 1984. There are many favorable conditions for the province to properly resettle retired Army cadres this year. Above all, party, government, and Army organs at all levels have attached great importance to the work. This is the basic guarantee for the resettlement. As we have adopted the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy in recent years, along with rapid development of tertiary industry, some departments and units need to be further consolidated and reorganized. Meanwhile, these retired Army cadres have high political quality, are relatively young, and have a high cultural level. In particular, the great efforts made by the Army in cultivating talented people for both Army and civilian purposes have laid down a foundation for retired Army cadres to work in civilian units.

The participating comrades also put forth some practical difficulties. They believed that a lot of work needed to be done to properly resettle retired Army cadres and to solve their practical problems, such as their housing problems, finding schools for their children. They said that while acknowledging and facing up to difficulties, it is also necessary to overcome difficulties with a positive attitude, to turn pressure into motivation and to view and handle various problems proceeding from the overall situation.

The participating comrades also expressed the hope that the departments and units concerned will make concerted efforts and jointly do a good job in all related fields.

CSO: 4005/21

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF BROADCASTING STATION

HK171126 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 14 September, the Henan People's Broadcasting Station held a meeting at the hall of the Henan Military District to fervently mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the station. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial and city party, government, and army, including Yu Yichuan, Song Yuxi, Zhao Wenfu, Lin Yinghai, Hou Zhiying, Zhang Chixia, Guo Tan, (Hu Jiyun), (He Junxi), and Hu Shudian. Leading comrades of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee also attended, including (Yu Youjian), Wang Haichen, (Liu Qinghui), and Feng Dangzi. Responsible comrades of units concerned at the provincial level, press circles in Zhengzhou, and reporters' center of the press units of the central authorities in Henan as well as model correspondents of the Henan People's Broadcasting Station, totaling some 700 people, also attended the meeting. Presiding over the meeting was (Li Guangzhao), director of the Henan Provincial Broadcasting and Television Department. (Bai Qinggo), director of the Henan People's Broadcasting Station, gave a report at the meeting.

Hou Zhiying, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and the provincial CPC Committee's Propaganda Department director, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Hou Zhiying hopes that all comrades of the provincial broadcasting station and the comrades on the broadcasting and television fronts will further unite, work hard, and make new contributions toward invigorating and building Henan.

(Wang Mingheng), deputy director of the Henan television station, and (Zhou Feng), deputy director of the Henan broadcasting and television news center, also spoke at the meeting, expressing congratulations to the Henan People's Broadcasting Station on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the station.

CSO: 4005/21

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN MEETINGS ON WORK CONCERNING INTELLECTUALS

HK150508 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The Organization Department of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee recently held meetings for the organization department directors of all county CPC committees in the Han areas; responsible persons of all departments, committees, offices, and bureaus at the regional level and the subordinate enterprises and institutions of the central authorities and the province; and personnel division heads respectively in Dingan County and Haikou City to convey and implement the spirit of the relevant forums of the Organization Department of the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee on the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals.

The meetings demanded: The cadres of organization departments at all levels, particularly leading cadres, must seriously study the national forum on the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals, must further eliminate leftist influence, must overcome fear of difficulty and take it easy, must strengthen leadership, must reinforce their administrative bodies and put them on a sound basis, must work in a down-to-earth manner, and must solve the problems left over in the course of implementing the policies toward intellectuals. It is necessary to vigorously commend the typical examples in implementing the policies well, to criticize those bad examples which have refused to implement the policies or have delayed implementation, and to endeavor to create a new situation in the work concerning intellectuals in our region.

CSO: 4005/21

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROTECTION OF LOWER-LEVEL CADRES URGED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Published in the "Letters from Readers" column of HUBEI RIBAO on 13 May was an article entitled "Civil Conflicts Should Be Settled by Mediation Without Delay," which criticized some of the village cadres in Hanchuan County for "not caring to conduct timely mediations to settle civil conflicts until they became difficult cases." This article touched on the prickly problem that is going on in the countryside. But, in my opinion, the responsibility rests not merely with the lower-level cadres. Let us take a look at two recent cases in Hanchuan County:

Chen Wang Gou [7115 2598 5384] a party branch secretary in Tiaoyan Village, Diaoshan township, was beaten up by a farmer named Wang. The injury was diagnosed by a doctor as "brain concussion and injury to the right cornea." A subsequent month-long hospitalization cost him over 500 yuan. In the other case, Deng Wanyun [6772 8001 0061] member of the Taihe Village party committee, suffered injuries inflicted by a peasant named Yan. A medical report indicated "disfigurement of the face and loss of memory resulting from brain concussion." Deng remained in the hospital for over 2 months, during which time he suffered a loss of income of almost 1,000 yuan. Both Chen and Deng were injured while on duty. Now, in the first case, the injured has not been able to pay his medical bill. And his assailant does not feel sorry and has not been punished. In the latter case, the victim was paid only half of his loss. Though arrested, the attacker was released as "not guilty." As a result, Deng was forced to request a transfer. Learning of these cases, the lower-level cadres in various localities have appealed the cases to the departments concerned. However, reports on such conflicts were covered up by the authorities concerned based on the reason of an "apparent improvement in law and order." Thus, such serious problems were treated as trivial matters, which later disappeared altogether. Under the circumstances, the lower-level cadres in general feel hard-put to perform their duties. It is hoped that the departments concerned would adopt legal means to protect the lower-level cadres when carrying on their normal duties in the countryside.

13086

CSO: 4005/1242

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN REHIRES RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE WORKERS

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Juncai [7115 0193 2088]: "Hainan Takes Proper Measures To Rehire Some Returned Overseas Chinese Workers Affected by the Retrenchment Policy"]

[Text] Hainan has made new progress in implementing the policy dealing with nationals living abroad. Since the beginning of this year, proper measures have been taken to rehire more than 120 returned overseas Chinese workers who were laid off as a result of retrenchment during the early 1960's.

During the early 1960's, when the national economy was restructured and the employment organizations were streamlined, some units under the "leftist" ideological influence still proceeded to lay off returned overseas Chinese workers against the order issued by the central authority concerned. To address this problem left by history, in September 1983 the central authority proposed rehiring these workers who were laid off as a result of retrenchment. In carrying out this policy, many of their former employers in Hainan which attach importance to its implementation have worked in close coordination with overseas Chinese affairs, labor, personnel, public security and food departments in conscientiously reviewing relevant reports before sending them to the higher authorities for approval. Offices in charge of implementing this policy set up by some units have assigned special personnel to carry out this work. Rehired so far by the Hainan iron mine are 35 returned overseas Chinese workers looking for employment along with 9 retiring workers. Also rehired are three who were laid off by the Hainan General Construction Company along with seven who were about to retire, and eight who were laid off by Qionghai County along with nine who were about to retire.

9574

CSO: 4005/1253

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROPER ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEMOBILIZED, RETIRED MILITARY CADRES

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The theme of the province-wide conference held by the provincial government on arrangements for the demobilized and retired military cadres is to support the armed forces with actual deeds and make sufficient preparations to receive them and help them settle down.

With the streamlining and reorganization going on in the armed forces, numerous demobilized and retired military cadres will be turned over to local governments for resettlement. This is the first event of this nature since the founding of this nation. According to the schedule of the Central Committee, this province will in this year and the next receive two groups of demobilized and retired military cadres, totaling over 2,000, of which 1,000 or more will be cadres at the regimental and divisional levels. The majority of them joined the army prior to the founding of this country. They have rendered indelible, meritorious services to our national liberation and to the birth of New China. For more than 30 years after the liberation, they again made new contributions to national defense and socialist construction. Now, these comrades are advanced in age and are leaving their units for a rest in various localities. It is a political mission for the people throughout the province to make proper arrangements for them so that they can enjoy their happy remaining years.

Over the years, the various localities in the province have made preparations and arrangements centering on housing construction. To date, 1,708 units have been completed, representing 80 percent of the whole planning. The remaining 423 units are still under construction. In the inspection report submitted by the housing inspectors of the Provincial Civil Administration Department to the Provincial Government, it is said that considerable numbers of the housing units are quite up to standards, with good locations and relatively complete fixtures. And everything has been taken into consideration for arrangements, such as interior amenities, the accessibility of commodity supplies, the installation of commercial network, and the question of their children's education. As to certain questions of housing construction, the provincial government, acting in view of the pressing demands of resettlement, has instructed the local governments at various levels to pay attention and adopt measures to resolve these problems.

The Provincial Government's conference on resettlement arrangements was held from 4th to 7th of June in Wuhan. The attending responsible comrades of the Civil Administration Department, Mayors, Prefecture Administrators, and

Commissioners listened to a report on the spirit of the national conference on the arrangement for demobilized and retired military cadres and ex-service-men, reviewed the local situation, and exchanged views on how to speed up and improve the resettlement preparations in the province. Vice Governor Wang Libin [3769 0448 3453] participated in group discussion and delivered a speech at the conference yesterday (7 June).

13086

CSO: 4005/1240

15 OCTOBER 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BOOK REVIEW WORK STRENGTHENED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Strengthen Book Review Work, Promote the Building of Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] The responsible comrades of the various organizations concerned, such as the departments of publication and journalism and the libraries in Hubei Province, have agreed on the formation of a joint book review coordination network, a decision reached at a province-wide symposium held by the propaganda department of the Hubei provincial CPC committee on 8 and 9 July.

Hubei Province has made fairly good progress in its book review work in recent years, and this achievement was praised by the leading comrades of the Publication Bureau of the Central Propaganda Department at a recent nationwide conference on book review work. The purpose of setting up this coordination network is to expand past achievements further, strengthen cooperation and do even better in this line of work.

Formation of the book review coordination network is necessary in order to give full play to the driving force of books in the building of the two civilizations in the province. The network will be able to lead the publication departments to follow the publication policy of the party, to bring about further development in publication enterprises, to help the readers be selective about what they read and pick the good ones to read and to raise the intellectual quality of the people. Furthermore, it will also enrich the information content of the newspapers and radio and television stations, push ahead the exchange of academic and technological knowledge and promote the development of the cultural and scientific endeavors.

During the symposium, the participating comrades studied the experiences gained by the publication departments in other fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in conducting book review work, compared such experiences with the actual condition in the province and fully expressed their opinions on the subject. This book review coordination network will also do research work on the theory of book reviewing so as to raise fundamentally the quality of book reviewing and bring about vigorous developments in this line of work.

Attending the symposium were over 40 responsible members of the following organizations: the information and publication office of the propaganda department of the Hubei provincial CPC committee; the general publication agency of the province; the various publication agencies throughout the province; the provincial-level and municipal-level newspapers, radio and television stations and libraries; and the city-level newspapers in the Xiangfan and Huangshi areas.

13086

CSO: 4005/1242

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LOCAL CADRES IN WUHAN DISMISSED FOR CHEATING

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by reporters Duan Xianmin [3008 3759 3046] and E Xuesheng [6759 1331 0524]

[Text] The village government and CPC Committee of Hongshan Village in Hongshan District, Wuhan Municipality have so far in the current year investigated 20 cadres charged with cheating for glory or money. Upon conviction, they were removed from office immediately.

Over the years, Hongshan Village has created a remarkable situation for its production of commercial goods. However, there have been cases of cheating and falsifying reports that affected the village's economic development. The masses were very critical of the problems. By the end of last year, a new leadership group was formed in Hongshan village. The first thing the group did was an investigation on faked reports, putting an end to subterfuge and encouraging the good style of being faithful in making reports. Zhu Fangcheng [4376 2455 2052] was the former party branch secretary of a tiles and brick factory in the village. While the factory actually had a loss of 170,000 yuan last year, he changed the annual report to show a gain of 40,000 yuan, thus getting a share of the false profit which was paid out of the collective capital funds. After repeated auditings by the village's party committee, fact came out and a decision was reached to dismiss him. Then some people stepped in to defend him. Despite this mediation, the party committee upheld its decision of dismissal. A certain member of the village's economic committee, formerly an assistant manager of a business firm, was named the party branch secretary of a village-operated clothing and leather goods factory. During his tenure, he neglected his duties, kept a messy accounting record, thus throwing the factory into deep debts. But, he knew how to please certain people above him, adopted the measure of bribery to win the glory of advanced unit by way of cheating. For this, he was also removed from his post by the village government and the village party committee.

The Hongshan village party committee issued a circular exposing these negative examples. It was done in order to educate the cadres to be faithful and trustworthy both in speeches and in actions during the economic structural reform. In the first half of this year, the total value of the village's output was almost 50 million yuan, nearly 2 times over the same period of last year; with a more than 50 percent increase in profits as well as in the amount of tax turned over to the government as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In the end of June, reports submitted by the village to the higher level were accurate; and there were no more cheating.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CONTRACT DISPUTE SETTLED IN COURT

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Ou Nengchang [2962 5274 2490]: "Defend the Legitimate Interests of Contractor-households Through Due Process of Law"]

[Text] At a hearing held at the Yancheng people's court on 1 June, the Sanya municipal people's court ruled that the contract signed by three peasants including Tang Yongzhong [0781 3057 1813] on the one hand and the former Baogu Brigade (presently Baogu Township) on the other for running the areca plantation remains legally valid and therefore should be strictly observed; its unilateral nullification by Baogu Township is not legally binding, thus redressing a grievance involving infringement on the legitimate interests of contractor-peasant households.

The contract for running the former Baogu Brigade's areca plantation was signed by the previously mentioned two parties on 12 September 1983 as a result of extensive negotiations. By then the plantation had 620 areca trees, 272 of which were laden with fruits. The contract stipulates that the contractors shall pay a rent of 2,800 yuan to the brigade each year during the 7-year contract, which begins 1 January 1984 and ends 31 December 1990. It was signed by representatives of both sides and stamped with the Baogu Brigade chop at a time when the plantation was a shambles. After it went into effect, the contractors moved their families into the plantation. As a result of careful management, the plantation reaped a bumper harvest in 1984. The brigade was then paid a rent by the other party as exactly stated and scheduled in the contract.

Before the last spring festival, the price of betel nuts rose sharply, thus causing Baogu Township government cadres to change their minds with regard to the contract. Later, they pushed through the floor of the township people's congress a resolution declaring null and void the original contract for running the plantation and authorizing the township government to retake control of it before a new contract is concluded in order to raise its annual rent to 8,000 yuan. The original contractor-households disagreed, insisting on upholding the original contract. Later some officials were sent by the township government to evict the families of contractors from the plantation and dismantle their shelter there, thus forcing the latter to report the dispute to the Yancheng

community office with a request for the office to do them justice and defend their legitimate interests. Instead of supporting them, the community office sent representatives to a meeting of Baogu Township cadres and declared that the contract was an "encroachment on collective interests" and therefore should be declared null and void. Enraged by this, the contractor-households moved to rebuild the shelter and took up residence in the plantation again. The township government retaliated by dismantling the newly restored shelter, evicting its occupants and building a new shelter with materials from the old shelter for guards to keep intruders out of the plantation. At this point, the contractors had no alternative but to appeal to the Sanya municipal people's court while cautiously tearing apart the shelter built by the township government in the plantation. Three days later, policemen of the Yancheng police station arrived in Baogu in a car provided by the Baogu township government and took into custody two family members of the contractors and held them at the Yancheng police station for 2 days in an attempt to intimidate them into giving up the contract.

The Sanya municipal people's court devoted special attention to the case of the dispute over the contract by organizing a joint panel consisting of an economic trial judge and his deputy to deal with the case. On the day when the verdict was to be announced, the court was filled with contractors from nearby villages who were later deeply moved by the ruling, responding to its announcement with a standing ovation.

9574

CSO: 4005/1275

15 OCTOBER 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN TRADING FIRMS CENSURED FOR COMMODITY SPECULATING

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Mu Tong [3668 1749] and Fu Shijun [4569 0099 0193]: "Hainan Food Bureau's Zhenhua Trading Company and Hainan Capital Goods Company Are Investigated and Fined for Reselling Chemical Fertilizer Distributed Under the Quota System at Prices Exceeding the Official Rates"]

[Text] A recent investigation by the Haikou municipal price survey institute into the Zhenhua trading company of the Hainan food bureau and the Hainan Capital Goods Company and its subsidiary--the Zhiqing store--which is charged with reselling 5.115 tons of chemical fertilizer distributed under the quota system at a price exceeding its officially listed rate, led the Guangdong provincial and Hainan district price survey institutes to decide that the three units' unlawful income of 449,832 yuan must be confiscated and delivered to the state treasury. The institutes also decided that the Hainan Capital Goods Company and its subsidiary Zhiqing store should be fined 3,000 yuan and 1,000 yuan, respectively.

From 1980 to 1983, the Hainan food bureau accumulated 3,815 tons of chemical fertilizer through an edible-oil-in-exchange-for-chemical-fertilizer quota distribution system under which they must be sold at prices listed by the government. On 18 December 1984, this amount of chemical fertilizer was sold without authorization to the Hainan Capital Goods Company by the Hainan Zhenhua trading company at the Hainan food bureau's request at a price exceeding the official rate by 90 yuan a ton, thus enabling it to reap 343,350 yuan in profits. On the same day, the Hainan Capital Goods Company reaped 97,000 yuan in profits from the sale of 1,000 tons of quota chemical fertilizer to the Guangdong Provincial Supply, Marketing and Trading Company's agricultural resources management department at 187 yuan per ton. In December 1984, its Zhiqing store profited by 9,482 yuan from the sale of 300 tons of the same type of chemical fertilizer to the aforementioned units at the same price.

Even more serious is the fact that after these illegal business activities were exposed by the Haikou municipal price survey institute, the Zhenhua trading company and the Hainan Capital Goods Company continuously conspired to forge invoices in an attempt to escape punishment. The Hainan Capital Goods Company even went so far as to give the higher authorities concerned a series of false reports describing the sale of officially priced chemical fertilizer within the

framework of the quota plan as a normal business activity in which commodities could be sold and bought at a negotiable price while the Zhenhua trading company considered it a normal practice to cut back losses to the company and denied that incomes from such transactions are illegal. They have used this as a pretext to forestall action on this issue, an issue which has captured the attention of the provincial pricing authorities. Last June, the provincial price survey institute sent officials to straighten this thing out in coordination with some investigative units in Hainan District and Haikou Municipality. In their 29 June report, they pointed out that the Zhenhua trading company under the Hainan food bureau is guilty of violating the relevant regulations of the central and provincial authorities by selling edible oil in exchange for chemical fertilizer and then reselling chemical fertilizer for a profit; their income of 343,350 yuan from such transactions is illegal and therefore should be confiscated. On 17 June, as a result of a review, the Hainan district price survey institute also came to the defense of the decision made by the Haikou municipal price survey institute to confiscate the illegal incomes of 97,000 yuan and 9,482 yuan earned by the Hainan Capital Goods Company and its Zhiqing store from the sale of quota chemical fertilizer and to penalize them with fines.

9574

CSO: 4005/1275

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HOW ZHANG BECAME A SPY FOR TAIWAN

A 'Sad' Story

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Ji [0702 1376]: "A Story of How Zhang Became a Spy"]

[Text] One day in September 1983 in the residence of a Mr. Zhang, a manager of a certain restaurant at Quan Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong, there were several people calmly seated, "Mr. Zhang," the host of the house, who, it is said, was from the "National Defense Department" of Taiwan, and the others were "Mr. Fang," "Mr. Li," and Mr. Liang," and another man surnamed Zhang, a middle school teacher from Canton who had come to visit relatives.

Not long before, the host "Mr. Zhang" had spread a "report" before Zhang. The report said that Zhang's late uncle had been promoted to the position of a major battalion commander in the KMT Army and "had devoted himself heart and soul to the Party and the country" for several decades and since he was now dead, Zhang was eligible to apply for the death benefit of the deceased. Zhang turned the pages and read the "report." When he saw that Taiwan had agreed to let him accept the NT\$500,000, he was very happy. It was a handsome amount of money. Nevertheless, when he read on, he was stunned by the affidavit to "pledge loyalty to the Party and country" in front of him.

"Is this an invitation for me to join the spy organization?" And he was right. It was not a report for Zhang to apply for a death benefit but a registration form to join the secret service. Noticing the change in Zhang's expression, "Mr. Fang" opened his mouth. He introduced himself, saying he was a colleague of Zhang's late uncle and had come here representing the "National Defense Department" of Taiwan to make funeral arrangements. He told Zhang that if he wanted to accept his uncle's pension, he had to at the same time carry out his uncle's "behests." Lying before Zhang was the incisive question: either join the secret service or lose the death benefit of NT\$500,000 which was nearly in his hands. Then Zhang heard his cousin "Mr. Zhang" chip in, "It is only known among the five of us; nobody else knows about it. What are you afraid of?" Finally Zhang decided that the money was important, and he signed his name to that "report." Then a photo was taken under the "blue sky and white sun" flag together with these people.

Zhang is now 40 years old. His ancestral home is in Zijin County, Guangdong Province. After his graduation from a certain university in 1965, he was assigned to work in a certain newspaper in Guangzhou and later was transferred to a certain middle school to teach. Zhang thought this was a sign of suspicion against him and nursed a grievance.

Zhang had a happy family. His wife was a cadre in a factory and his son and daughter were both in school. Regarding the financial situation, his family was well off; nevertheless, Zhang was very often discontented. Zhang had an uncle who was a former major battalion commander in the KMT Army and later settled down in Hong Kong and had been a bachelor. In July 1983, Zhang heard that his uncle was very sick and came to Hong Kong from Guangzhou to see him.

When Zhang arrived in Hong Kong, his uncle had become very sick and was in the hospital, and Zhang moved into his cousin "Mr. Zhang's" house. This Mr. Zhang had purchased that restaurant in name, but in fact he was an agent of the KMT in Taiwan. In recent years, he had made arrangements for the secret service to recruit people from among those who came to Hong Kong from the Mainland to visit their relatives with an exit and re-entry permit, and then send them to the inland to work as underground agents. He was then doing his recurring work! Now Zhang came to knock at the door. He was both an intellectual and a university graduate and had experience in journalism. Mr. Zhang thought that Zhang must be very knowledgeable. Therefore, the above "ceremony" took place to lure Zhang in.

Zhang became an agent and was taught methods of secret communication and contact by the spy organization and was given an alias, a number from the secret service and HK\$2,000 for operations funds to recruit him to collect important information about our party, political and military authorities, and to expand the spy organization. Before long, he started his journey and went back to Guangzhou.

On 19 Mar 1984, he delivered his first information to the spy organization. After May, spy Zhang Yanhuai [1728 5888 2037] was sent by the spy organization of the KMT from Taiwan and sneaked into Guangzhou several times to contact Zhang to arrange spy activities and he also brought Zhang HK\$2,500 for operations funds. Zhang responded with eagerness and he many times delivered political, economic and military information about our country to the spy organization.

From Zhang's frequent spy activities, the state security organization in Guangdong Province had the clues in hand. Through detailed investigation, they obtained further evidence of Zhang's spy activities. From there the state security organization tracked down and grasped evidence of Zhang Yanhuai's spy activities. Last December, Zhang again met spy Zhang Yanhuai secretly and prepared to proceed with spy activities, but the state security organization arrested Zhang. Later when Zhang Yanhuai again made his entry to the Mainland, he was also caught in the net of justice.

In the detention house, personnel from the State Security Organization patiently explained to Zhang the policies of the party and the government and the laws of the state to lead him to realize his crime. Looking back, the past emerged like a tidal wave, and tears came out of Zhang's eyes. He had been in the

beginning a son of a long-term hired farm laborer. After liberation, it was with the people's sweat and toil that he was cultivated and became a university graduate and a teacher of the people, and it was socialism that had saved him from a life like his forefathers, which was worse than that of beasts of burden.

Zhang repented now. Why should he walk away from the people just for that "death benefit" which could never be in his possession? He made a clean breast of his crime to the State Security Organization and asked for a chance to perform meritorious service to atone for his crime.

The people gave him an opportunity and Zhang was dealt with leniently. Recently, the dispatched spy Zhang Yanhuai was sentenced according to the law to 8 years of imprisonment by the administration of justice. Based on Zhang's honest attitude and his performance to atone for his crime, the State Security Organization has approved dismissing criminal sanctions against him.

Column Warns Spies

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Wei Yin [1792 7299]: "Spy, Listen!"]

Ever since the central authorities offered the policy of peaceful unification of our country, the alertness to the presence of the enemy of some people has relaxed and they have become ideologically numb. They think that since people from the Mainland and people from Taiwan can talk cheerfully and humorously with each other in international conferences and athletes from both sides can act in the same manner, holding hands and conversing cheerfully in the international arena; and the people from Taiwan come to the Mainland for sightseeing or to visit their relatives are treated like guests, and the figures for trade between Taiwan and the Mainland has been increasing day by day..., a false impression has been created in the minds of these people. It seems to these people that the dark clouds over the Taiwan Strait have already dissipated and flying over are only "doves of peace." They have mistaken the strategic goal of our peaceful unification of our country for what is actually taking place now, and they even naively mix up the normal association with each other with spy activities against the other.

Even though we have expressed our willingness for the peaceful unification of our country, the KMT agents from Taiwan have not stopped their activities. After they are fed and have enough sleep, they still do the same kind of work, and their criminal and dirty hands continue trying to reach people who came from the Mainland to Hong Kong to visit their relatives. Today, our report about Zhang's falling into the trap of the spy from Taiwan is strong evidence. Therefore, we must not relax our vigilance against the enemy, and we must heighten our vigilance. We must continue firmly to take strong measures against the sabotage of the KMT spies from Taiwan and cut off their tentacles. Only thus can it be advantageous to promote the great cause of peaceful unification of our country.

It is not completely the consequence of ideological numbness that Zhang fell into the trap of the Taiwan spies; nor is it completely the consequence of a certain wrong feeling toward our society. It is mainly his philosophy of life, based on "life is for wealth" which controlled the thought of his criminal activities. Although the related department gave him lenient treatment, based on leniency to those who confess their crimes, yet some people can draw lessons from the story of Zhang's degeneration into a spy.

What should the people who have fallen into the abyss of crime do? It is easy-- follow the road to give yourself up and confess, to be treated leniently. Except for this, there is no other way. Otherwise, you can only live a life trembling with fear; you can only live under the stare of millions of people. The iron fist of the people will never be put down and sooner or later they will mercilessly strike their head.

12909

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

PROCURATORATE ISSUES CIRCULAR--On 13 September, the provincial people's procuratorate issued a circular, demanding that, in coordination with the large-scale inspection of tax collection and financial work now being carried out, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province promptly punish economic criminals of all kinds in accordance with the law. The circular says: In view of the facts that the cases of evading and refusing to pay taxes are serious, that criminals misappropriate public funds and offer and accept bribes, and that big and serious cases involve leading cadres at and above the county level, it is necessary to lay stress on concentrating forces on quickly investigating and dealing with these cases and to resolutely crack down on serious economic criminals. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep 85]

INSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOK--The book "Kaituo," compiled by the Economic Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, will soon be published in the province. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo wrote inscriptions for the book. Provincial leaders Xie Fei, Liang Lingguang, Wu Nansheng, Wang Ning, Li Jianan, and Yang Yingbin also wrote inscriptions for the book. The book collects 19 articles which introduce the advanced deeds and experiences of 11 factory managers and 8 enterprises in opening up to the world, in carrying out reform, and in enlivening the economy. The book can be used by economic workers and enterprises cadres as study and reference materials. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Sep 85]

FRG STATE DELEGATION--Yesterday evening [17 September], Vice Governor Chen Bangzhu met all members of the Hessen State Economic and Trade Delegation of the FRG in the Xiangjiang Guesthouse. Friendly talks were held between the parties. He declared: We must strengthen friendly contacts and extensively carry out economic and technological cooperation. After the meeting, Vice Governor Chen Bangzhu held a banquet in honor of the FRG friends. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Sep 85]

CRIMINALS SENT FOR REFORM--This year the province has cancelled the urban residence registrations of two groups of criminals who refused to mend their ways. They were sent to northwest China for reform through labor on 27 August and 13 September respectively. With the cooperation of the Shaoguang City Armed Police detachment and the No. 3 detachment of the provincial armed

police general detachment, the 1,600 criminals have safely arrived in northwest China. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Sep 85]

PROPAGANDA WORK FORUM--A forum on propaganda work in mountainous areas in our province, which is being held by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee, opened in Naxiong County today. Lin Jiang, director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Yueqiang, deputy director, are attending the forum. This forum will mainly study the problem of how propaganda work can promote still better the development of the economic work in the mountainous areas. Attending the forum are comrades from five prefectures and cities, including suburban Guangzhou City, Foshan City, Huiyang Prefecture, and Meixian Prefecture. The forum will exchange experiences [words indistinct], will solve problems of production in the mountainous areas, and will study methods for doing well in production in the mountainous areas in the future. [words indistinct] [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Sep 85]

STUDY OF CADRE SYSTEM REFORM--The first provincial meeting on theoretical research on cadre system reforms picked reform of the cadre system in enterprises as a breakthrough point, on which open discussions were held on theoretical study, and conflicting opinions were encouraged at the meeting, which had an important political and economic value. As we stress the need to instill life into the various enterprises, and cadres are the decisive factor in enlivening enterprises, it is necessary first of all to improve the cadre system in enterprises, by picking the right ones for the jobs and by letting the able and qualified be the managers. Only then can we have a firm organizational guarantee for reforming the enterprises. To reform the cadre system is to build a cadre system revitalized with Chinese characteristics and vitality. In order to achieve this grand goal, we need to practice and we have a greater need for theoretical research and study. Only by so doing can we establish a theory and unfurl a new situation for cadre reforms in the new era. Any great reform is accompanied by an ideological change, and the ideological change will push ahead the reform. Theoretical study will help people change their impractical old ideas, uphold the new ideas that are compatible to the development of the objective situation and produce a great impetus to the actual reform. As long as researchers in the fields of organizational work, personnel, economics, education and the social sciences join forces in the study of cadre system reform, great achievements will definitely be forthcoming. [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 85 p 1] 13086

DEVELOPMENT FUND APPROPRIATED--Recently, the Guangdong provincial finance department and planning commission approved 1.8 million yuan in assistance to Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture for use by its border and minority communities. This prefecture's planning commission, finance bureau, development bank and other units have turned over this fund to the first-rate units in Sanya, Baoting, Changjiang, Qiongzong and other municipalities, counties and prefectures for use. Of this fund, 600,000 yuan have been earmarked for the construction of small-scale hydroelectric power projects in mountainous areas, 320,000 yuan for the development of industrial production, 300,000 yuan for the construction of water works, 500,000 yuan for the development of health and medical care programs and 80,000 yuan for the expansion of radio-television stations. At present, efforts are being made by the units concerned to carry out these development projects. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 85 p 1] 9574

NORTH REGION

BEIJING LEADERSHIP CADRES ACQUIRE LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Gong Chengzhong [7895 6134 1813]: "In the City for the First Half of the Year Almost 10,000 Leadership Cadres at all Levels Have Undergone Training by Rotation"]

[Text] During the first half of this year, almost 10,000 leadership cadres in the city have studied basic legal knowledge by attending rotational training classes on democracy and the legal system. Many persons state that there is a big difference in whether or not one studies legal knowledge, that it is only by learning how to do things based on the law that there can be qualified leaders.

According to information from the City Legal System Propaganda Leadership Group Office, from the end of last year after the municipal party committee passed a resolution to have leadership cadres at all levels undergo rotational training on democracy and the legal system in batches level by level, this work has been strengthened from top to bottom throughout the city. More than 480 principal leadership cadres in all departments, committees, offices, bureaux of the municipal committee and municipal government and at the district and county level and above participated in study through rotational training. This was more than half the number of cadres who are supposed to undergo the training. Every department, district, county, bureau, and a certain number of large enterprises also conducted legal training classes. According to statistics from 19 districts and counties, by the middle of June more than 5,800 leadership cadres from villages, townships, and neighborhoods as well as party committee secretaries from enterprises and factory heads (managers) were trained. Many districts and counties have undertaken overall training one time for party and government leadership cadres in the villages and towns. The Municipal Committee Industrial Department and its attached units conducted training classes on economic laws and regulations along with training classes for legal system report personnel, propaganda personnel, and legal system education personnel. In all it trained more than 2,000 propaganda and report personnel. The Mining Affairs Bureau, the commodities Bureau, the Electricity Management Bureau, the Yanshan Petrochemical General Company and other units have already trained by rotation more than half of their plants' management-level leadership cadres. Units of the Municipal Committee's Construction Department and Trade and Finance Department have also held training classes for their leadership cadres at all levels.

These classes on democracy and the legal system for leadership cadres at all levels within the city have firmly held to the principle of relating theory to reality and have given attention to using vivid facts and case examples in undertaking legal system education for its cadres. Huairou county collected 29 examples of losses created in work by cadres' violating laws through their not understanding the laws and regulations. They compiled and published them and gave them to the cadres attending the rotational training for reference. For example, in Miaocheng township a collective household rented a small house from a village in order to open a store, stating that it would pay 50 yuan per year. The newly appointed branch secretary saw that the small store was making a fair amount of money and insisted that the collective pay over one yuan per day. The collective household stated that it already had a contract in place and that it would not pay. The branch secretary then sent men to seal up the doors to the store. And it was only after the collective household complained to higher authorities that the matter was set aright. This type of example elicited a large response from the cadres. They said that to be a cadre and not know or understand the law will certainly result in doing some stupid things. Through attending the rotational training and the basic course on democracy and the legal system, they raised their consciousness for doing things in accordance with the law. Dongcheng, Xicheng, Xuanwu, Shunyi and other districts and counties also used this method of combining typical cases and examples in the study of legal knowledge. This was welcomed by the cadres.

Some of these training classes had their primary focus on increasing an understanding of building democracy and the legal system; other focused on explaining basic legal knowledge. Each semester they would explain two or three basic laws, such as the "Constitution of the Chinese People's Republic", economic contract law, criminal law, criminal suits, and so forth. Some units also organized the cadres to study trademark law, patent law, accounting law, and statistics law. Many cadres reported that this kind of study was good, that it was helpful in enabling cadres to grasp as quickly as possible certain essential legal knowledge and to respond to the requirements of implementing the four modernizations. By means of studying the relevant laws and regulations, many party and government cadres mastered the use of the legal weapon to manage economics and enterprises, vigorously guaranteed the development of all kinds of economic activities in the enterprises, and spurred production and work.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI SECRETARY'S SPEECH ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

SK160605 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 85 pp 1-3

["Excerpts" of Comrade Xing Chongzhi's speech at the provincial ideological and political work forum on 31 August: "Three Suggestions of Making Ideological and Political Work Successful"]

[Text] All participants have exchanged much experiences and offered many good opinions at this forum. Many new problems have been approached and our desired results have been achieved. Before this forum comes to an end, I would like to offer three suggestions.

1. We Should Fully Understand the Importance of the Ideological and Political Work Under the Current Situation

The situation of reform and opening to the outside world has set higher demands on the party's ideological and political work. The overall development of the entire economic structural reform, focusing on the urban economy, and the practice of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world have brought profound changes in the production relations and in the people's social lives which encompasses the immediate interests of thousands upon thousands of people. Each and every stratum, collective, family, and individual has participated in and has given many different reflections of the reform. They gave different views and expressed vivid ideologies. Judging from the main trend, the broad masses of cadres and the people have seen the bright prospects and good future of our country from reform and the practice of opening to the outside world. They have integrated the interests of the state and the individuals with the success or failure in reform, safeguarded and dedicated themselves to reform, and regarded a complete success of reform as their fighting goal. However, many unhealthy and negative things still remain in the course of reform. The main manifestations can be seen from the fact that a small number of people have taken advantage of reform to engage in unhealthy trends. Although the unhealthy trends and law violations and discipline have happened only in a small number of people, yet their harms are great. If we regard these problems as unimportant, lower our guards, and slacken our efforts in the ideological and political work, greater harms and more serious consequences will surely be created in reform and the four modernization drive.

Last March, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called for efforts in conducting education on ideals and discipline. He said earnestly that "the purpose of socialism is aimed at making all the people of China achieve common prosperity. It is not meant to bring confrontation. If our policies lead to confrontation, we will meet with defeat." After that, he pointed out again: "At present, some people are worrying about whether or not China will become a capitalist country. We should not say that such a worry is unreasonable. We should eliminate their worries and answer those persons, who expect us to be capitalists, with facts and not with empty talk." The line and policies of the CPC Central Committee are absolutely correct and their fundamental purpose is to make the country strong and the people prosperous. This objective will surely be realized as long as we can guarantee the correct and comprehensive implementation of the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee. There are two indispensable points for guaranteeing the comprehensive and correct implementation of the line, principles, and policies of the central authorities: First, we should correctly publicize the party's line and policies in all fields; and second, we should extensively carry out education on ideals and discipline. Onesidedness in the propaganda of the party's line and policies will directly lead to deviations in the course of policy implementations. For instance, such practice of publicizing the cases of making some people become rich ahead of others while ignoring the advocacy of supporting the poor to become better-off and to following the path towards common prosperity; publicizing "households which have earned 10,000 yuan" while ignoring the stress of becoming prosperous through hard work and legal means; publicizing ways to improve livelihood while ignoring the practice of building and enterprise through arduous efforts; affirming personal interests while ignoring the stress of paying attention to the interests of the state, the collective and society, and so forth, will make the people misunderstand the party's line, principles, and policies and will make reform go astray and follow a wrong direction. Therefore, a good propaganda, ideological, and political work of the party is the key to ensuring the correct implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies and a successful reform.

Some comrades have said that legal and economic means are important guarantees of reform. This is quite correct. However, regardless of what they are, they cannot replace the role of ideological and political work. Most of the current problems reflected in the course of reform show that many people have failed to correctly handle the relationship between personal and social interests and that many are problems in the ideological sphere. These problems cannot be handled through legal procedures, but by conducting ideological education. Of course, some problems such as manufacturing fake drugs, selling counterfeit and substandard things, tax evasion, corruption, accepting bribes, and acts going against the criminal law should be handled in accordance with law. However, ideological and moral power may enhance the initiative of those persons who have legal knowledge to observe law, may greatly reduce the number of law violations, and may enable the masses to attain a lofty realm and to consciously safeguard the interests of the people and the state while dealing with some things undefined by law. This is also true to economic means. A good application of economic means may effectively

mobilize the enthusiasm of the people and strengthen management over economic activities. Wages, bonuses, and prices are also playing a role as economic levers. However, we should note that, like our spirit, the economic means are also not all-powerful in our socialist country. Therefore, we should not rely only on economic means to mobilize the enthusiasm of the people. Economic means, if not integrated with ideological and political work, will not be put into correct use as well.

The fundamental purpose of ideological and political work is aimed at enhancing the cognitive ability of the people, and helping them transform their subjective world in the course of understanding the objective world, foster a correct world outlook, an outlook on life, revolutionary ideals, and a sense of organizational discipline. This is a capital construction which involves arduous and long-term work. Because the problems of the people's spiritual world and ideological spheres cannot be forcefully solved by coercion or by administrative orders. Such problems should be solved mainly through education in ideals and discipline, through persuasion, and imperceptible influence. However, once the cognitive abilities of the people are enhanced and a correct world outlook and revolution outlook on life are fostered, they will play a long-term role in helping the people undergo trials under any circumstances. Like Comrade Qu Xiao, he has always been faithful to the party and the people under adverse circumstances. Even when conditions are smooth, he would set even higher demands on himself, he has been working painstakingly and constantly striving to improve himself. Fundamentally speaking, he has fostered a revolutionary outlook on life. The political work organizations of the party organs, propaganda department, factories, and mining enterprises at all levels should fully understand the importance of making ideological and political work successful and should better understand this glorious duty.

2. The Good Quality Which a Propaganda Personnel Should Have

The propaganda line is a very important and broad front. The contingent of propagandists is a very gigantic and glorious contingent. The propaganda personnel that I have mentioned here includes not only comrades of the propaganda departments of the CPC committees at all levels, but also journalists, editors, theoretical workers in the social sciences sector, literary and art workers, as well as the ideological and political workers of all trades and professions. The specific businesses of these comrades are different. However, they have one common point. They have exerted influence on the masses, educated them, and conducted propaganda work among them through their own activities. All of them are doing ideological and political work among the masses.

To gear our propaganda work and the ideological and political work to the need of reform and the four modernizations, the broad masses of propagandists should have a fine ideological character, professional quality, and mental outlook. Then, what fine quality and mental outlook should a propagandist have? I think the following are the basic requirements:

Propagandists should thoroughly understand the overall situation. What is our current overall situation? It is to carry out the reform and the four modernizations and to quadruple output value. Comrade Yaobang has stressed that carrying out the four modernizations is a political event of prime importance. It is completely wrong to separate the economy from politics. All our propaganda work as well as the ideological and political work should be carried out in close combination with the four modernizations and with the quadrupling of output value. To combine our work with the four modernizations, we should have a good knowledge of the four modernizations. We should understand the situation on the four modernizations not only in our own localities, but also in our province and country as a whole. Only in this way can we, proceeding from the overall situation of the four modernizations and the reform, correctly put forward the task for the propaganda work, define the content of propaganda work, seize the right time for carrying out the propaganda work, and achieve the best results in the ideological and political work. If we refuse to penetratingly study the principles and policies of the central authorities, and if we are completely ignorant of the problems, which represent a tendency and which took place in every period and stage in the province and the country, and then write articles and conduct the propaganda work in accordance with fantasy or with odd bits of facts, we will never achieve good results in our work, will get into trouble in most of our work, and will create serious consequences. So long as we conscientiously study the overall situation, have our eyes on the overall situation in doing everything, and gradually foster the ability of observing and analyzing questions with a strategic point of view, we will be able to expeditiously grasp the new affairs which have an important bearing on the overall situation, to keenly predict the development trend of new affairs, and to make the best use of the situation to guide the work. By so doing we can also rapidly perceive some unhealthy tendencies and evil practices, and then reveal them in a timely manner and educate the masses not to be affected by them in order to provide against possible trouble.

Propagandists should persist in seeking truth from facts. All party members, cadres, and the masses should persist in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and this is especially important to propagandists. The duty of propagandists is to disseminate and explain the party line, principles, and policies to the masses, to educate cadres and the masses on the current situation, to do the ideological work among cadres and the masses, and report to leaders on the various problems existing in the practical life and on the ideological situation of the people in all fields and at all levels through the means of holding talks, giving speeches and writing articles. In this regard, we are demanded to seek truth from facts, inform the masses of the true situations, and report to leaders the truth without any exaggeration and concealment. By so doing, the masses will be completely convinced and educated by our speeches and articles, and the leaders will make correct judgment and policy decisions in accordance with the situation provided by us. If we do not speak honestly, or if we hide the facts or practice falsehood, we will create ideological confusions for the masses and faults in the work of leaders. The prestige of the propaganda work will also be seriously damaged. At present, there are very few persons who lie intentionally. However, cases

of speaking one-sidedly, speaking only the good and ignoring the bad still exist. Here I want to point out that the practice of telling lies on the part of some comrades has something to do with their leaders. Sometimes, they are forced to tell lies by certain leaders.

Noting the propaganda of the "10,000-yuan households" on the newspaper, some leading comrades have felt ashamed to find out that they have none in their own localities. Therefore, they have managed to find some. Hearing that some people have achieved a 100 percent increase in output value and finding out that they cannot achieve such success in their localities, some leading comrades have tried their best to exaggerate and to allege that just enough food and clothing is more than enough. Actually, people of these localities have a lot of complaints about their work and everybody is talking about it. However, they do not want outsiders, especially the higher authorities, to know about it. Those leaders who love to report good news and not the bad, and who love to hear people say good things about them and not the opposite, are acting against the principle of party spirit. Such leaders should be criticized. Comrades who have engaged in propaganda as well as ideological and political work should not drift with the tide and curry favor with the powerful. They should adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and should have courage and love to speak the truth at any time, under any circumstances, and to any person. Of course, when we imply the truth, we do not mean to let the people specially find out about the gloomy side of our livelihood and publicize it. What we want them to do is to truly reflect the real situations and contradictions of life and to distinguish essential things from nonessential ones and major aspects from minor aspects. As for what channels and goods we should adopt in order to reflect the true facts and what arrangements and limits we should make in order to overtly publicize the facts, of course, we should manage in accordance with the relevant stipulations and methods favorable to reform and the four modernizations drive.

Propaganda workers should match their words with their deeds. Propaganda workers as well as ideological and political workers are engineers of the human soul. They have undertaken the lofty responsibilities of changing the ideology of the people and moulding their hearts. They should rely not only on theories to persuade and educate the people but should also rely on their exemplary deeds to inspire and help the people. That means they should have a good moral character of matching their words with their deeds, and serve as good examples for the people while doing everything, such as taking the lead in doing what we want the masses to do and not doing what we do not want the masses to do. By so doing, they can better convince the people through reasoning and through education. The reason why the reports on the model deeds of Zhang Haidi and Qu Xiao and other model heroes have prompted one to deep thought and stimulated one to advance is because they have used actual deeds to verify their lofty ideals. On the contrary, if we educate the masses to foster ideals and discipline on the one hand, and manage to run low quality newspapers, periodicals, and performances to poison the general mood of society on the other hand; and if we educate the masses not to put money above everything else, but our acts show that we have put money above everything

else, no one will listen to you and the due power and prestige of the propaganda, as well as the ideological and political work will be lost. At present we should conduct education on ideals, discipline, and professional ethics. In order to have various industries and trades abide by the certain regulations and rules, we should first have our propaganda work be carried out in line with the ideal, discipline, and professional ethics. Only by taking the lead in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies and in setting ourselves examples in practising noble character and sterling integrity, working selflessly for public interest, abiding by the discipline and the law, and upholding the truth, and by winning the trust and love of the masses by doing model deeds will we certainly be able to strengthen the prestige of the party's propaganda, and ideological and political work.

Propagandists should establish close ties with the masses. Establishing close ties with the masses is the fine workstyle of the party. The party's propagandists and workers in charge of ideological and political work are the loud speakers of the party's voice, the messengers of the people's opinions, and the bridge and link between the party and the masses. In establishing ties with the masses, there are different styles and contents in different periods. Today's work in this regard is to go deep into the masses to publicize the party's policy on making the people wealthy, solicit the people's opinions and demands concerning the transformation drive, and to know well the people's difficulties and problems cropping up in the development of commodity production. The broad masses of propagandists have done much work in this regard. However, there is an erroneous tendency at present, in which most propagandists have only gone to the areas, where marked achievements had been scored in developing commodity production, to carry out investigation and studies, and only to the households and specialized households that had had 10,000 yuan of annual income. In particular, some advanced units outstanding in developing commodity production were almost unable to handle the visit of the numerous propagandists. As compared with that in the remote or mountainous areas, the poor or backward localities, and the households that have difficulties, the visits of such propagandists in order to carry investigation and studies were so few. Judging from the province's rural situation, we have only dealt with the problems concerning adequate food and clothing. The localities that are still poor account for a certain proportion in the province. Though the localities that have scored marked achievements in developing commodity production and the advanced units are, of course, to be visited by these propaganda personnel, the poor or backward localities all the more need us to know well their desire and to help them eliminate poverty and become wealthy. If we fail to discern this task, we will fall into the mistake of not establishing ties with the masses in an all-round way. Since 1985, some journalists throughout the province have laboriously gone deep into mountainous and coastal areas to carry out investigation and studies or to make observation tours, thus making a good start in this regard. We hope, in this regard, that all comrades will go often deep among the masses and, in particular, establish close ties with the localities and farm households that have, up to the present, been relatively poor.

Propagandists should study industriously and boldly engage in practice. In order to successfully fulfill their professional duties, propagandists must possess a certain accomplishment with regard to Marxist-Leninist theory and have deep understanding of the actual situation. The basic theory of Marxism-Leninism is a sharp weapon of understanding or reforming the world. Only by deeply mastering their basic viewpoint and firmly grasping the essence of their spirit can we enhance our firmness in politics and theory, and can we, under any complicated circumstances, correctly analyze the situation, distinguish right from wrong, uphold the correct political orientation and the four basic principles, and strengthen our ideals and belief in communism. At present, we should furnish theoretical answers to the ideological questions of cadres and people. If we do not understand the essence of Marxist theory or do not clearly understand ideological questions, we cannot begin to talk about clearing the people's minds of their doubts and muddled ideas, nor is it possible for us to spread and promote the reform work in a persistent manner. Thus, we are asked to make the best of our time to read more in order to cultivate a good habit of studying diligently. The targets for the ideological and political work are people. The ideas of the people are different in thousands of ways, and are ever changing. It is impossible to solve problems only by reading what the book says to the people. Only when we go deep into reality to carefully conduct investigations and studies and find out cause and effect with regard to the people's ideological problems and the crux of the problems can we link theory with practice, adapt the remedy to the problems, and readily solve problems.

The propaganda work and the ideological and political work of the party are key glorious jobs. We hope that the comrades working on these fronts will further study hard, conscientiously and carefully do their work, and make new contributions to the four modernizations and the reform work.

3. The CPC Committee Should Ceaselessly Improve Leadership Over the Ideological and Political Work

The CPC committees at all levels should attend well to the ideological and political work. In line with the characteristics of the new situation, the CPC committees at all levels should ceaselessly upgrade leadership over the ideological and political work. We must do a lot of work in this regard. I think that we should conscientiously carry out the following tasks:

First, we should master the real ability to do well in conducting ideological and political work under the new situation. We are confronted with a new situation of reform. Under the new situation, the people of different strata have new characteristics in their thinking, and new changes have taken place in their thinking. Under the situation in which many old educational methods are not effective, some of our comrades fail to make full ideological and theoretical preparations for, or lack practical experiences in, vividly and actively conducting the ideological and political work in the new situation, because they have no real ability to conduct the work well. In order to master the real ability to conduct the ideological and political work well under the new situation, we are required to have new ways of thinking, to

understand what people think about and how they feel, to accurately grasp the people's thinking, and to master political theory, modern science, and general education in line with the need to reform the content and methods of education, and do well in conducting ideological and political work in accordance with the different strata and characteristics of the targets for education. We must make efforts to conduct studies and explorations in order to make our work suit the new situation as soon as possible.

Second, leading cadres should play an exemplary role. This is the key to achieving the current ideological and political work. In the course of reforms, leaders at all levels have undertaken important historical tasks for organizing and leading the people to realize the grand goals of the party. The political quality, mental state, and workstyle of leading cadres have great influence over the people.

Extensively and penetratingly conducting education on ideals and discipline is an important task for the current ideological and political work. To ask the masses to have ideals, the leaders should be the first to have them, and to require the masses to observe discipline, the leaders should take the lead in observing it. The exemplary and leading role of leaders is a silent order to the masses. At present, a few leading cadres with impure party spirit have indulged in unhealthy practices and abused their powers to serve their own interests in violation of party discipline, thus creating a bad impression among the masses. This is one of the important reasons why some localities have failed in the ideological and political work and the masses there have taken the work amiss. Our forefathers had a good saying: "If the leaders themselves are fair-minded, the masses will follow them even if there is no order; if the leaders themselves indulge in unhealthy practices, the masses will not follow them, even if there is an order." There is another saying: "Peaches and plums do not have to talk, yet the world beats a path to them." We should draw lessons from these two sayings. All leading cadres should understand that if their workstyle is unhealthy, they have no right to engage in ideological and political work among the masses. When a leading cadre himself assiduously seeks personal gain, how can he educate the masses to foster a lofty ideal? If a leading cadre himself is covered all over with mud, how can he ask the masses not to be soiled with even a speck of dust? When a leading cadre himself indulges in evil practices, how can he effectively prevent others from engaging in unhealthy practices? If leading cadres are broad-minded toward themselves but strict with others, and if their deeds do not match their words, there will be a situation in which "the leaders give admonitory talks on the rostrum, while the masses criticize the leaders under the rostrum." The masses will not show respect for such leaders. The focus of the ideological and political work should be placed first on cadres and party members and then on youths. As far as cadres and party members are concerned, priority should be given to leading cadres at all levels. Over a long period of time, the people have had a misconception, that is, whenever we launch ideological and political work, only the leaders engage in ideological work among the masses. This is a lopsided view. Of course, carrying out the ideological work among the masses is the duty of leaders. However, there is an important prerequisite--the educators themselves must first accept

education. Therefore, CPC committees at all levels must give priority to strengthening ideological work among themselves, and solving all kinds of ideological problems. Meanwhile, leaders at all levels should frequently solicit opinions from CPC committees at lower levels and from the vast numbers of the masses, should open-mindedly accept the criticisms and help from CPC committees at lower levels and the masses, and correct mistakes in their own work and defects in their ideological style in a timely manner, so that they can be a real example for the masses.

Third, we should actually separate party work from government work. This is an important task for improving the CPC committees' leadership over ideological and political work. That CPC committees in some localities have failed to regard ideological and political work as an important task results mainly from problems in this regard. The central authorities have already clearly demanded that we separate party work from government work, and we have already made remarkable progress in this regard. However, there are still many localities that fail to solve problems in this aspect. Some have separated them in form, but still mix them up in reality. Some CPC committees still manage all matters, big and small. After separating party work from government work, some CPC committees think that all heavy burdens have been laid down, and there is nothing to do, thus serving as a "master without doing any thing." All these tendencies will dampen the CPC committees' leadership over the ideological and political work. Therefore, we should rapidly separate the party work from the government work in all units, let the party and the government attend to their own respective duties, and enable CPC committees at all levels to extricate themselves from the phenomena of "exercising leadership over all matters" and "having nothing to do" and to concentrate more energy and time on ideological and political work. CPC committee secretaries, in particular, should personally attend to ideological and political work.

Fourth, we should do as much practical work as possible. The people often say that ideological and political work is concentrated on discussing principles or ideological guidelines. A large number of comrades in charge of this work also often feel worried that there is no practical work to be grasped. The ideological and political work is, of course, concentrated on discussing principles or ideological guidelines on the one hand, but it is also concentrated on dealing with concrete work-related matters on the other hand. Ideological problems among the people often crop up through the raising of practical questions involving production and livelihood. In dealing with their ideological problems, we should not only conduct education on ideology, but also help them solve their practical problems. For example, in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social morale, we should do a good job in grasping social order, building civilized units, and consolidating order in public places. In achieving a turn for the better in the service trades, we should straighten out the attitude toward services and upgrade the quality of service. The work of providing conditions and places for cultural and recreation activities for youths, staff members, and workers is a practical matter that needs to be popularized immediately. All in all, ideological and political work is not only concentrated on presenting reasons, but also

concentrated on showing concern for the people, such as showing concern for working conditions and livelihood, including the aspects of clothing, food, shelter, and means of recreation, as well as childbirth, old age, sickness, and death. Ideological work that is full of empty talk but without practical deeds will have no power.

Fifth, we should carry out ideological and political work throughout our grassroots-level units. The many things that have been implemented by the grassroots-level units can be regarded as having truly been implemented. However, a large number of the rural party and CYL organizations are not sound at present, and some of them are at a standstill or semi-standstill. Some mining and industrial enterprises have had no organizations for political work and no personnel in charge of propaganda and educational work. The ideological and political work has not been carried out, or it has been impossible to carry out such work at the grassroots-level units because of the contingent of unhealthy personnel, the poor quality of these personnel, and the fact that some personnel are not satisfied with their work. If we fail to earnestly deal with this problem, our repeated meetings and good experience summed up at the meetings will mean nothing without the practical implementation of the work at the grassroots-level units. The party committees at all levels must integrate the work with the party rectification drive, do a good job in building the party organizations at grassroots levels in a down-to-earth manner, and establish a contingent of personnel in charge of this work in order to ensure the smooth enforcement of the party's policies at grassroots levels.

Sixth, the entire society should engage in ideological and political work. Training new successors to the present generation who meet the four requirements constitutes the fundamental purpose of ideological and political work, but the growth of these new successors is linked with the entire society. Therefore, ideological and political work cannot be isolated from the people's work, livelihood, and marriage and family matters, and should be closely integrated with the social surroundings. Only by integrating ideological and political work with various economic activities and various aspects of social life and by creating good conditions and circumstances for the growth, training, and employment of talented people can we provide a dependable guarantee for training the new successors of the present generation. Such a task can only be assumed by the entire society. Therefore, we should by no means regard ideological and political work as a task only imposed on the party committees or the propaganda departments. Of course, the party committees and the propaganda departments should concentrate their efforts on conducting ideological and political work. However, the administrative departments, the trade unions, the women's federations, the CYL committees, plant chiefs, managers, school principals, chairmen of neighborhood committees, various social circles, various industries and trades, and the entire society should also attend to the task of carrying out ideological and political work.

After the forum, the party committees at all levels must uphold the strategic principle of building the two civilizations simultaneously, and realistically

put the party's task of conducting propaganda and ideological and political work and building socialist spiritual civilization on their schedule of important work. They should conduct research often, make arrangements, and carry out supervision and inspection over the work in order to make new progress in conducting ideological and political work throughout the province.

CSO: 4005/22

NORTH REGION

HEBEI GOVERNOR REPORTS ON ECONOMIC WORK

SK241348 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 10 September, Governor Zhang Shuguang spoke at a conference of responsible persons of various committees, offices, sections, and bureaus of the provincial government and various prefectures and cities. He stressed: In our province's current economic work, the situation is very good and problems are many. We should pay close attention to the work of the next 4 months, work in a down-to-earth manner, solve practical problems in a straightforward manner, fulfill the various tasks as set forth in the two programs of the provincial CPC Committee and government, and, with acceleration of the "three fundamental turns for the better" as a criterion, make our province enter the advanced ranks of the various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of our country. Vice Governor Li Feng presided over and spoke at the conference.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang gave a speech on the current situation of the province's economic work and the major tasks for the next 4 months. His speech was entitled "Our Minds Should Be Clear and Our Work Conscientious." After reviewing the work of the previous 8 months, he pointed out: Reforms in various fields in our province are being carried out comprehensively and thoroughly, and new progress has been achieved in political stability and unity and in vigorous economic development. This is the main trend. However, we should clearly see that reform has developed unevenly, although there are comprehensive plans for it; some problems have yet to be truly solved; and new problems have arisen while old ones have not been totally solved. In carrying out economic work, some people are blindly complacent and seek too many and too rapid results, trying to develop numerous understandings simultaneously. We must never take these problems lightly. We should truly learn from both negative and positive historical experiences, fully assess the problems that may possibly arise, and adopt effective measures to prevent and solve them.

Zhang Shuguang spoke on the situations in industry, agriculture, finance and trade, prices, and the work of correcting new unhealthy trends, pointing out the major problems and offering opinions for improvement. He said: Industrial enterprises in our province still maintain continuous, stable, and coordinated development, and have done a fairly good job in controlling the scope of capital construction, credit funds, foreign exchange, and consumption funds. The major problems in industry at present are poor economic results, increases

in cost and deficits, decline of product quality, stockpiling of some products, and a strained situation in energy, communications, and funds. A task for industrial enterprises is to improve economic results by all possible means; pay attention to ending deficits and making profits on the one hand and improving product quality on the other; and facilitate, with great efforts, their technical progress and technology import. We should not hesitate in dealing with the enterprises that lose money over a long period of time, but should be determined to close them down, suspend their production, merge them with other enterprises, convert their production lines, or move them to other places. To some of these enterprises, we should issue a warning of bankruptcy, announcing that these enterprises will go bankrupt. All the cadres and workers of bankrupt enterprises will become unemployed, receiving bankruptcy relief funds that are slightly higher than the social relief funds for living expenses, and all the assets of the enterprises will be used for repaying debts. In this way, staff members and workers of enterprises will feel the pressure, and the enterprises will be spurred to think of ways to prevent bankruptcy.

This year, our province reaped a good harvest in summer grain, and expects a good harvest in autumn. There will be a great increase in oil-bearing crops, and cotton production plans are expected to be overfulfilled. There will be an increase in animal husbandry production as a whole, but sheep production will decline. The agricultural situation is good, but disasters in certain counties, townships, and villages are serious and even destructive. Even in areas that reaped good harvests, there are some townships and villages stricken by disasters. Therefore, we should pay close attention to production and relief work, and organize forces to tide over disasters through production. From now on, we should assign special personnel to attend to this work, and should never neglect it or slacken our efforts; still less should we take it lightly. At present, we should mainly step up sowing of wheat. All departments should work in coordination and do a good job in overall services in order to ensure success in wheat sowing. We should fully assess the excellent rural situation that has appeared since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but should not overestimate it. The "10,000-yuan households" are isolated cases. Most areas and most peasant households are not rich. We should pay sufficient attention to the situation of rural areas in which peasants are overburdened with arbitrary collection of charges. Governments at various levels and various departments should conduct an inspection and resolutely reduce the charges that constitute a burden to peasants. We should go deep into the masses to listen to their voices, show concern for their hardships, and solve the problems for which they seek urgent solutions.

By the end of August, our province had fulfilled 74.6 percent of our annual revenue plan, showing an increase of 20.7 percent over the same period of last year. The provincial CPC Committee and Government called for efforts to fulfill tasks in a down-to-earth manner in order to ensure the implementation of reforms in two fields and strive to overfulfill this year's revenue plan as much as possible. We should make our income reports true and reliable and should never resort to fraudulence. We should exercise strict control over the expenses for various purposes. We should resolutely reduce the administrative funds by 10 percent and institutional purchasing power by 20 percent. The problem is that instead of being reduced, our administrative funds increased by 6.6 percent over the same period of last year. In the next 4 months, we

should control the administrative funds tightly, greatly reduce the expenses for various purposes, make meticulous calculation, and practice frugality. We should also strictly check the subsidies to counties, use them according to our financial capacity and allocate them according to our income, and refrain from carrying out undertakings that should not be developed and put off those that can be postponed. We should strengthen tax collection. We should not slacken our efforts in the next 4 months, but should work as usual and carry work out to the end.

Since the beginning of the price reform, the markets in our province have remained fairly stable and the people's minds are at rest. Governments at various levels should continue to control commodity prices and, in particular, pay attention to the problems regarding vegetable supply. To solve the vegetable problem, we should, first, organize production, and, second, invigorate circulation.

We should continue to correct unhealthy trends. Thanks to the efforts of the entire party and the masses of cadres and people, new unhealthy trends have been basically checked. Now that we have entered the fourth quarter, we must never allow new unhealthy trends to run rampant, as they did in the fourth quarter of last year. From 1 September to the spring festival, we should conduct a province-wide tax collection and financial inspection. This is a very effective measure for checking unhealthy trends.

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NORTH REGION

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION SECRETARIES EXCHANGED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Xue Qing [5641 7230], Zhang Yiquan [1728 5030 2938] and He Yongqiang [0149 3057 1730]: "Counties in Shanxi Exchange Discipline Inspection Secretaries To Strengthen the Work Style of the Party"]

[Text] In accordance with the directives handed down from supervisory organs, Shanxi Yanbei's party committee ordered its counties to exchange with each other 11 discipline inspection secretaries.

Six of the 11 discipline inspection secretaries had been working in our county and found it increasingly difficult to fulfill their responsibilities because they had become too friendly with the local people. Despite the fact that during his 20-year tenure the former inspection secretary of Lingqiu County had demonstrated personal and professional integrity in rectifying the work style of the party and had been rewarded grade-one wages, he had often asked to be transferred elsewhere because he felt that too many of his acquaintances were taking advantage of personal ties. The Yanbei party committee decided to exchange county discipline inspection secretaries in order to enforce discipline inspection work better. Comrades who have been transferred feel relieved since they can now proceed with their work without interference. The masses of cadres also feel that such a move can expedite the rectification of the style of the party.

The Yanbei party committee has made it clear that all those who have been relocated must, with the exception of special cases, report to their new posts within 5 days. Comrades involved in the relocation recognize the importance of the transfers, are conscious of their responsibilities and obey the decisions.

12680

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NORTH REGION

INDUSTRIAL PROJECT FAILURE BLAMED ON BUREAUCRATISM

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Chi Maohua [3069 5399 5363]: "Bureaucratism Blamed for 840,000-yuan Loss in Project To Improve Alkaline Soil"]

[Text] Due to bureaucratism, the task of improving alkaline soil in Shanxi's Yanbei district, which was categorized in 1981 as one of China's hydraulic projects, has cost the state a fortune and has proved to be a total failure. According to the Yanbei bureau of audit, the project has resulted in a financial loss of more than 845,800 yuan, more than 575,500 yuan of which are due to technical incompetence and the rest, mismanagement.

Recently, along with cadres of the Shanxi provincial bureau of audit, we visited the Yanbei district to inspect this failed project. We saw that the 12,000-acre area designated to undergo the 570,000-yuan project of alkaline soil improvement experimentation had become a scene of total desolation. According to the original plan, the 24.3-km long underground drainage pipeline, which is a crucial part of the project, is supposed to help drain the alkaline water from the soil in order to improve its quality. However, because the pipes used were clogged with soil that got in while the irrigation ditches were being excavated, the system did not work from day 1. None of the discharge outlets that we saw worked. Each of the 12 wells that have been sunk (each 24 meters deep) to complement the pipeline has a layer of mud sitting in it; as a result, their average depth is now only 14.5 meters and the one with the greatest deposit of mud is only 3 meters deep.

There is also a 16-km long concrete permeation prevention canal that, due to shoddy work and the use of inferior materials, became defective even before it was put into operation. We walked along the canal and saw cracks and potholes all over it. The elm and willow trees that covered an area of more than 1,000 acres had all died because no one took care of them.

At the headquarters of the project to improve alkaline soil in Yanbei, we learned that a great amount of money had been lost due to financial mismanagement. Between 1979 and 1983, more than 1.5 million yuan were spent on equipment, which has been sitting at the headquarters unused and unattended. In 1979, the headquarters purchased from Shanghai a 175,000-yuan excavator, which has been sitting in the open air completely unattended; it is now covered with rust. In front of Xinwang Village's brick kiln in Huairan County is a tile-manufacturing machine that has been left unattended and "stripped" by thieves.

We were informed by officials of the bureau of audit that more than 200,000 yuan had been wasted by the headquarters on equipment alone.

What is even worse is that when officials of the bureau of audit tried to make an inventory of the equipment and materials used by the project, they discovered that there was no record on how equipment had been used and where it had gone and had to organize a search for it. In 1979, the headquarters purchased from Yingxian's farm equipment factory a set of scrapers, which simply could not be located by audit officials. It turned out that the scrapers had never left Yingxian's farm equipment factory and had been "sitting" there.

The seriousness of the problems related to the project was not discovered until last May during the audit conducted by the Shanxi bureau of audit's Yanbei branch. Even so, concerned departments have not taken action to deal with the issue; instead, they blame one another for the problems. At the present time, the CPC Yanbei party committee is conducting an investigation of those responsible for the project.

12680

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI SECRETARY PRESENTS WREATH TO REVOLUTIONARIES

SK200030 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On 2 September, representatives from all circles in Shijiazhuang City came to the Huabei Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs to present wreaths to officers and men who sacrificed themselves during the anti-Japanese war and Bethune, D.S. Kotni, and Edward, champions of internationalism who supported China during the world anti-fascist war, to ceremoniously mark the 40th anniversary of victories over Japan and fascism. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Gao Zhanxiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presented wreaths. Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. Yue Zongtai, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the commemorative ceremony.

Attending the ceremony were more than 400 people, including representatives from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Military District, the PLA Units stationed in Shijiazhuang, the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, the provincial Commission of the China Democratic League, the provincial Commission of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the provincial Commission of the Association for Promoting Democracy, the provincial Commission of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the provincial Commission of Jiu San Society, the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Women's Federation, the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committee, the city People's Congress Standing Committee, the city government, the city CPPCC Committee, the Shijiazhuang CPC Committee, the Shijiazhuang Prefectural Administrative Office, the Shijiazhuang Military Subdistrict, and the Shijiazhuang City Military Subdistrict, and youths, youngsters, and veteran anti-Japanese soldiers from Shijiazhuang City.

CSO: 4005/23

NORTH REGION

SHANXI LEADERS ADVOCATE INVESTIGATION, STUDY

OW170535 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] According to our reporter (Zhai Shengxiang), leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee regard investigation and study as a basic work method. They insist that investigation is necessary before making any definite statement. Under their careful guidance, reform work in all fields is progressing smoothly.

In conducting in-depth investigation, leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee have not only listened to briefings and gone through written reports, but have also held heart-to-heart talks with grassroots cadres and learned what the masses think in their hearts. In this way the leading comrades have obtained much genuine material.

When conducting an investigation, leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee have paid attention to prompt discovery and solution of problems. In view of the problems encountered in implementing the economic structural reform plan, provincial Governor Wang Senhao, together with responsible comrades of the departments concerned, went to six factories where typical problems existed. At these factories, they called for meetings to study and solve the problems on the spot. In this way, they solved as many as 60 problems, and prepared a document based on typical cases which they thought could be used as guidance. The document was then disseminated to various enterprises to be used as a basis for solving similar problems.

Leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee have not only paid attention to conducting investigation within the province, but also assimilated useful experience from other places. After the No. 1 Document, issued by the CPC Central Committee this year, was received, Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee spent 20 days in Jiangsu Province to learn from the letter's advanced experience in running village and town enterprises. Then, he used the experience to push the development of Shanxi's village and town enterprises in the light of the actual conditions in the province.

Because of the attention paid to investigation and study, Shanxi has been able to make steady progress in economic reform. The province's industrial output value, and the total amount of profit and tax for the first 8 months of this year, rose 14.3 percent and 15.6 percent respectively, compared with last year's corresponding period. The amount of profit and tax increased at a higher rate than the industrial output value.

NORTH REGION

DEFINITION OF 'INTELLECTUALS'

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Zhao Dechang [6392 1795 2490] and Ren Yuanming [0117 6678 2494]:
"A Definition of the Word 'Intellectual'"]

[Text] The issue concerning intellectuals belongs to a certain historical paradigm that exists only within a certain historical context. The development of productive forces singled out mental laborers who engaged in administrative affairs--intellectuals. The arrival of a communist society will eliminate the difference between mental and physical laborers and people will no longer be labeled intellectuals or non-intellectuals. The definition of the word "intellectuals" is constantly changing and intellectuals fall into three categories: high-level, mid-level and general. During the days immediately after Liberation, graduates of prestigious elementary schools were considered intellectuals. This definition is obviously inadequate by today's standards. Intellectuals are the embodiment and personification of scientific knowledge. By this definition, one who possesses a certain amount of scientific knowledge is entitled to be called an intellectual regardless of historical period or location.

In today's China, only those whose scientific and cultural levels are above those of vocational secondary school graduates and whose main source of income results from mental labor may be called intellectuals. Vocational secondary students and college students do not qualify as intellectuals; they are prospective intellectuals. Technical workers who graduate from technical schools cannot qualify either because despite the fact that they possess professional know-how, high school graduates do not qualify as intellectuals either. However, people who graduated from high school in the 1950's and 1960's and who also work in the fields of scientific research or other specialized subjects should be regarded as intellectuals; in particular, people who work in the fields of art and literature, education and scientific research whose cultural, artistic and scientific levels have reached a certain standard and who are talented in specialized subjects should be considered intellectuals. In defining the word "intellectual," we must not stress too much the importance of formal schooling and the natural sciences and ignore those who have made it through self-study and who specialize in social sciences. As long as their scientific and cultural levels are comparable to those who have received formal

schooling they should be recognized and treated fairly. However, there are self-styled intellectuals who argue that "although I never had much education, I have practical experience." This is a rather one-sided view. The knowledge that we refer to is scientific knowledge and not experience or common sense. Scientific knowledge is part of the system of theories of nature, society and cognitive knowledge; it is man's understanding of the laws of the objective world. On the other hand, experience or common sense is an incomplete form of knowledge which, strictly speaking, does not belong to the realm of scientific knowledge. Scientific knowledge involves the study of the external and internal relations of objective things and the laws that govern them; experience or common sense, on the other hand, often involves only a partial understanding of objective things and their external relations. This is why experience and common sense alone are insufficient for the economic construction and modernization movement; we must be well schooled in specialized subjects in science and technology.

In a socialist society, the difference between mental laborers and physical laborers lies in the nature of their respective responsibilities and not status. However, we should recognize that intellectuals engage in complicated mental exercises. We should offer them financial assistance according to their respective ranks and state policy. This is an important part of the policy toward intellectuals.

12680

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS TEACHER'S DAY RALLY

SK240339 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 10 September, the provincial and the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committees, People's Congress Standing Committees, Governments, and CPPCC Committees held a rally ceremoniously at the auditorium of the Shijiazhuang City Worker's Cultural Palace to warmly celebrate our country's first Teacher's Day. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and Government, Zhang Shuguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province, extended warm congratulations and cordial greetings to the masses of teachers and education workers who are working diligently on the educational front and to all the comrades of the central and state organs and our province who have gone to rural areas to train teachers.

Present at the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, Government, CPPCC Committee, Discipline Inspection Commission and military district, PLA units stationed in Shijiazhuang, and the Shijiazhuang Municipal CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, Government and CPPCC Committee, including Xing Chongzhi, Zhang Shuguang, Gao Zhanxiang, Xie Feng, Sun Guozhi, Yin Zhe, Li Feng, Ye Liansong, Lu Chuanzan, Qu Weizhen, Liu Ronghui, Chen Yujie, Liu Ying, Wang Zuwu, Xu Chunxing, Jia Ran, and Wang Baohua. Also present were teachers who won the first prizes of the "gardener's award" of various prefectures and cities, representatives of teachers and students of the schools of various categories of the capital, and representatives of the organs, organizations, enterprises and establishments directly under the province and Shijiazhuang City.

Gao Zhanxiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Zhang Shuguang spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and Government. He said: The designation of Teacher's Day as a legislated holiday for the masses of teachers is an important measure to show respect for teachers of the whole party and society. The reason for us to celebrate Teacher's Day is to establish a good practice of respecting teachers, knowledge, and talented people, and to enable more people to show more concern for and attach importance to educational undertakings, show more support and respect for teacher's work, and more respect and cherish the people's teachers. Since the founding of the PRC, colleges, universities, and secondary schools of our province have trained some 700,000 people of various specialities, of

whom about 160,000 are high-grade specialized personnel. They constitute a backbone force of the various fronts of our province. In order to attain the fighting goal of quadrupling our annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, our province need to replenish some 1.6 million specialized personnel of various sciences at and above the secondary specialized school level. It can be said that without the long-term diligent labor of the masses of teachers, there would not have been today's brilliant achievements in socialist construction of our province. By the same token, in order to fulfill the fighting goal of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value and achieving a comparatively well-off living standard, we should still rely on the continuous and concerted efforts of the teachers and people of our province.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang said: We should also note that due to the influence of the "leftist" ideas and the concept of small-scale producer, the erroneous idea of looking down upon education and teachers, in particular teachers of primary and middle schools and preschools, still exist, and the problems left over by history and the work we should have done are still quite many. We still lag far behind the requirement of the central authorities for "making teacher's work one of the most respectable professions." Therefore, CPC Committees and governments at various levels should mobilize the whole party and society to foster and carry forward with great efforts the good practice of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education. We should also further implement the policy on intellectuals and do more solid work to improve the status of teachers so that people can see the facts of which teachers are truly paid attention to and respected.

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NORTH REGION

MUNICIPAL CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS FORUM TO MARK TEACHER'S DAY

SK240149 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday the municipal CPC Committee and Government held a forum of teachers at the Working People's Cultural Palace to jointly celebrate Teacher's Day.

More than 200 representatives of teachers from universities, middle schools, primary schools, kindergartens, vocational middle schools, secondary specialized schools, technical schools, and the adult educational sector throughout the municipality enthusiastically attended yesterday's forum together with He Dongchang, vice chairman of the State Educational Commission, Zeng Delin, deputy-director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, and responsible comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and Government including Chen Xitong, Jin Jian, Xu Weicheng, Wang Jialiu, Wang Guang, Li Qiyang, and Feng Mingwei. The forum was presided over by Vice Mayor Chen Haosu.

He Dongchang spoke at the forum. On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee and Government, Xu Weicheng extended the warmest greetings to the representatives of teachers attending the forum and through them to all teachers. He said: Teachers deserve to be respected because they have devoted their energy to training talented persons of various descriptions for the state. The people should respect teachers because they have undertaken the heavy task of training talented persons for the 21st century. He firmly believes that the educational workers of Beijing Municipality will surely enhance their spirit and will make greater contributions to the reform of the educational structure, to raising the educational quality of Beijing Municipality, and to fostering more and better talented persons for the motherland.

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NORTH REGION

CPC COMMITTEES' ROLE IN JOINT-VENTURE ENTERPRISES

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 July 85 p 3

[Article by Ji Naiyi [0370 0035 3015]: "Party Organizations in Joint-Venture Enterprises"]

[Text] People have all kinds of opinions concerning joint venture enterprises between China and foreign countries. And especially concerning the situation with party and Youth League organizations within the enterprises, they offer an even wider variety of opinions, saying such things as the party's duties are not overt, party members have no time for activities, the activities of party organizations can only be carried out "underground," etc. To summarize it in one sentence, party organizations in this area have no means by which to develop the role which they ought to have. However, after listening to the introduction given by comrade Dong Qingfu [5576 3237 1381], party branch committee member of the Jianguo Hotel, a Chinese foreign joint-venture operation, and manager of the Personnel Department, I had to acknowledge that these reports which had repeatedly confused me were nothing more than "street news."

The Jianguo Hotel is the first Chinese-foreign jointly managed enterprise in Beijing. The general manager is Swedish; management of various jobs and departments is handled by foreigners, with Chinese generally being their deputies. In this, the party organization openly and regularly undertakes activities. Fifty-six party members variously belong to three party branches which are under the direction of the hotel's general party branch. They all engage in their work in an orderly fashion. The Chinese deputy general manager and the departments' Chinese managers and deputy managers generally hold positions of responsibility in the general party branch and party branches.

Because of the fact that the management system and management style are very much different from those of non-joint venture enterprises, it obviously would not work if the party organization were to follow the work methods of the past. Faced with the new situation, the general party branch did not believe it had no way out or simply abandon leadership. Rather it explored new routes and enabled the party's work to adapt itself to the needs of joint venture enterprises. In all this, a very important point was that it coordinated and raised the quality of service, carried out its management

tasks well, increased economic results--the central assignment--developed the party organization's assurance and supervisory role, and undertook ideological and political work.

Chinese-foreign joint venture enterprises are a new thing in our country. Their management structure is completely different from what we have become used to. In order to enable the staff to raise its consciousness to adapt to the direction of foreign management, the hotel's general party branch has striven to emphasize ideological education. It has thus enabled the staff to understand clearly the role which China's unfolding policy towards foreign countries plays in socialist modernized construction, to understand clearly how cooperative, joint work with foreigners is holding firmly to the party's policies. Consequently, it has enabled everyone to modestly study the advanced management experience of foreign personnel. An attitude of sincere cooperation wins the respect and cooperation of the foreign personnel, and they enthusiastically convey their management experience and various skills to the staff around them, resulting in an increase in the level of the staff's work.

The general party branch not only cast its eye on broad education but also gave attention to starting out from concrete matters. It observed the attitude of some young staff members of curiosity towards a big hotel and that "working here would be very dignified," and knew that this would obviously not be favorable for their adapting to the busy, tiring work there. Thereupon, starting with the first batch of students, it undertook strict ideological education and job training. They discussed the present situation and future prospects of the hotel, the difficult nature and significance of service work ... In this way, although it was required that they stand at strict attention on one spot during training for several hours, and to the extent that some of them got so tired that they cried, the students nonetheless persisted resolutely to the end. Now the first batch of students has basically come to form the backbone of the work.

The general party branch also used ideological and political work to promote and assure strict management. Among the second batch of students, a woman student selfishly took a ride home in a guest's car (which violates discipline). After realizing that she was showing off in various ways, the hotel leadership came to believe that she was not suited for this kind of work and fired her without question. The general party branch seized upon this kind of incident in educating its staff, leading everyone to understand the danger of violating discipline. This kind of incident of violating discipline did not occur again.

During the 3 years that the hotel has been in business, the general party branch has undertaken a considerable amount of work, which has been basically before and after work hours and which has infringed very little on work time. In encountering special circumstances, such as carrying out the spirit of the documents of the 3 Plenum of the 12th Party Congress, they presented their requirements for concentrated study to the general management under conditions of not affecting work. With regard to these party members who work so conscientiously, the general manager, who comes from Sweden, gave

his complete understanding and support, stating that this was a serious matter and making things convenient for pursuing it.

On reaching this point, manager Dong said: Some people believe that it is not necessary to have the party organization in Chinese-foreign joint venture enterprises, that there is no way for it to fulfill its function. This is obviously an error. Although we are still groping our way towards how the party organization may best work, we may affirm one point--and that is we cannot dispense with party work.

6722

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NORTH REGION

PROPER ROLE OF CPC COMMITTEES IN FACTORIES

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Jia Laikuan [6328 0171 1401]: "A Case Study of the Proper Role of CPC Committees in Factories"]

[Text] After the implementation of the factory director responsibility system, how has the work of the CPC Committee members within the enterprise been handled? The experience of the Tongliao [6639 6697] paper plant tells us that there is no scrambling for power, no playing bystander, no interfering and no making excuses. The secretary of the party committee and the administrative leader worked together with one heart and greatly helped further the development of enterprise reform to take on a new look for the enterprise and the result is that the Tongliao Paper Plant which had been losing money for more than 10 years acquired a huge profit within a little bit more than a year, which placed the plant ahead of 10 other paper plants in the region.

The specific content of the "Four No's" of the plant party committee is: do not scramble for power to control production, but closely centering on production develop in depth solid ideological political work; do not be a bystander; do not interfere in administrative work in production; yet in case the plant director has difficulties in his work, step forward to help and do not make excuses.

The Tongliao Paper Plant CPC committee was newly established in July 1983. At that time, the plant was under the control of the "cabinet" that was organized by the plant director. After production had been stopped for several months because of poor quality, overstocking, slow sales and heavy losses, production had just resumed. Sun Chang [1327 2490], the newly assigned secretary of the plant party committee, who on his own initiative asked to be assigned to work in that difficult enterprise, summarized the lessons learned. "A carriage with two drivers" had resulted in the party committee secretary's assuming overall authority in the plant and determined the eight "No Discussions" for party committee members to follow. These were, no discussion about monthly, seasonal specific production plans; no discussion of specific operational safety procedures, rules and regulations; no discussion on the amount of labor force and the distribution and transfer of workers; and return the authority to direct production to the director of the plant.

The plant party secretary thought that the central task of the plant was to produce a product and the work of the party committee could not separate itself from that central fact. Sun Chang said, "The secretary of the party committee does not want the power to control production; which does not mean the secretary has a lighter responsibility in production. The secretary must supervise and ensure that the enterprise implements the party's line and policy, vitalize the thought of the people and further vitalize the enterprise, promote the development of production and increase the economic results; thus the burden on his shoulders will be heavier." Therefore the plant party committee shifts the work emphasis to the expansion of ideological and political work centering on production. The plant CPC committee and all the workshop party branches must analyze and study the ideological situation of the workers expressed in their work and adopt timely ways and means to solve the problems, and even when young workers are sent to some other places, political workers are assigned by the party committee to accompany them. In July 1983, the losses of the enterprise reached as high as 730,000 RMB. At that time, the plant director tried to do his best to regain the initiative and formulated some measures to tackle key problems and discover neglected talent. And the plant party committee immediately organized all the personnel and workers to launch a competitive activity of "Be the host, offer strategy, be anti-waste, search for talent, lessen consumption and increase results." Led by the party, the Youth League and the activists, 19 items to boost production and conservation were formulated. At the end of that year, the losses dropped to 550,000 RMB, and they surpassed the target raised by the plant director of lessening the loss.

Through ideological leadership, the plant party secretary ensured the smooth progress of the reform. In the latter part of 1983, the plant party secretary helped the director to implement the economic responsibility system with the principal content being a floating wage system. Part of the cadres in the offices had complained because they got less bonus money than the workers, so starting last spring, they restored the old practice of distributing the bonuses equally. As a result, the rate of attendance soon dropped, and during the Spring Festival, there were only one or two people to attend some of the paper-making machines and it was difficult even to start the machines. With a definite purpose, the plant party secretary organized the staff and workers to study the related documents from higher authorities and learn the experience of people in other places and went to the cadres in the offices to engage in heart-to-heart talks, and encouraged the administrative leader to persist in reform; and the responsibility system which had stopped for 2 months was finally restored. Last year the responsibility system played a major role in production, and the economic targets such as output, and cost of paper per ton reached new records. Among them the pulp consumption per ton of paper dropped to 1,029 Kg, approaching the level of other advanced paper plants in China, and they made a profit of 1,578,000 RMB and turned from a big loser to a big profit-maker.

The party committee secretary did not interfere with the plant director's using his administrative power; instead, he often provided the director with constructive suggestions beneficial to production. When the director

had difficulties in his work, the party committee leadership would always stand out to help the director to pull through the crises. In case there was some disagreement on some problems about the work between the director and deputy director or the head of a workshop, the party committee secretary would always take the initiative to iron it out. In time of crises involving production, such as rush equipment repairs or troubleshooting, the secretary was always on the spot. Once during a rush electrical cable repair, Sun Chang worked with the workers for 2 days and 2 nights. When the director and deputy director were not present or were too busy, the secretary would take the initiative and take responsibility for production and leadership. The director said, "The party secretary has provided 100 percent support for my work."

12909

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NORTH REGION

MARKED RESULTS IN POLICIES TOWARD NON-PARTY CPPCC MEMBERS

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Han Ming [7281 2494], deputy head of the Autonomous Region, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], on 22 April in the third session of the fifth CPPCC, presented his report about the thorough implementation of policies toward non-party CPPCC members. In his report, he pointed out that the different levels of CPPCC all took this work as an important work and did it with their main effort. Through hard and cautious work in the past year they accomplished notable results.

Han Ming said that, according to statistics at the end of 1984, the policies have been fully implemented in 92.9 percent of those among the fourth level non-party CPPCC members in the whole area. Their problems were solved such as political rehabilitation, arranging jobs for their children, paying wages retroactively, housing problems, returning of or compensating for confiscated property, etc. Through the policy implementation for non-party CPPCC members, the reputation of the Communist Party of China and the People's government has been enhanced, the relationship between the party and the masses has become more intimate and united even closer, and the CPPCC members in various levels were encouraged and became more enthusiastic to contribute to the four modernizations.

Han Ming presented his experience about the implementation of the policies from several aspects:

--The emphasis and support for the various level party committees are the basic guarantee for policy implementation.

In our area the policy implementation work on non-party members made rapid progress and acquired good results; it is the fruit of emphasis and support given by the central party authorities and the Neimenggu party committee. Especially since the beginning of party rectification, the secretary of the Neimenggu party committee emphasized again and again that the implementation of all the policies should be taken as one important item in the content of party rectification; reform should be made along with rectification, and reform should be made even before rectification.

--The CPPCC should take the initiative to advise the party committee and cooperate closely with related departments, and that is the key for good work in policy implementation.

--Enthusiasm is needed to organize the non-party CPPCC members and all the democratic parties to join the work of policy implementation to experience the cooperation between the party and the non-party members in order to stimulate their initiative.

The process of policy implementation is also a process to popularize the party's policies and to improve ideological work. A major obstacle in the policy implementation is the influence of the ideological "left." Problems that should have been and could have been solved according to the policy were put off and could not be solved for a long time owing to the disturbance of the ideological "left" of some of the leaders. Nevertheless, there were in fact a few comrades who asked too much and made it difficult for the leaders of the related units to handle things. This requires a better popularization of the party's policies and profound and detailed ideological work on both sides.

--It requires a pragmatic working style and a penetrating and painstaking method.

Following the spirit of the directive, "Inspect every place one by one and when you find one, solve it," issued by the Central leadership, our CPPCC in various levels not only dispatched inspection groups many times to the units where CPPCC members were to supervise and inspect, but also took measures to do some painstaking work such as having forums, paying visits, or having personal heart-to-heart talks. In our work we found the "tri-lateral conference" (the three sides of the subject; the person in charge of that unit and the people from the inspection group) a successful method, and in using this method no one is neglected, no one problem is missed and there will be no sequelae.

Finally Han Ming emphasized that good work in the double check and acceptance needed continued effort and the implementation of policies on non-party members must be well done from the beginning to the end.

12909

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NORTH REGION

NEW ROLE OF CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARIES IN SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Linfen SHANXI SHIDA XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF SHANXI TEACHERS UNIVERSITY] in Chinese
No 2, Apr 85 pp 106-107

[Article by Yang Kekuan [2799 0344 1401] of the Linfen First Middle School:
"How Can a Party Committee Secretary Do a Good Job As a Result of the Implemen-
tation of the School President Responsibility System?"]

[Text] For years, the school president responsibility system under the leadership of the party branch has played a specific role in strengthening party leadership over the school under specific historical conditions as has been the case in the past. But it is also fraught with loopholes due to the fact that the party branch was allowed to control everything, thus depriving the school president of his right of self-determination and resulting in weakening the function of the party and the system for administering the school. Consequently, both sides could not feel free to bring their roles into full play. The school president responsibility system now in force represents a major step forward in reforming the administrative system of the school and is of a significance that will reach far into the future. The purpose in enforcing the school president responsibility system--not placing the party secretary in command--is to bring the role of the administrative leadership into full play and further improve and strengthen the collective leadership of the party. Therefore, it is not a system designed to dump the leadership of the party and put its secretaries in limbo. Upon assuming my duty as secretary of the party branch, I told the president unequivocally: "Under the present school president responsibility system, the general party branch must see that the school will uphold the four basic principles and thoroughly implement the party's line, principles and policies. Meanwhile, it must guarantee that the president will be given full power to discharge his duties, to select and appoint teachers, to control the school purse and to reform the teaching programs as distinguished from past practice in which the party branch was allowed to control everything and interfere in the exercise of power by the president. I promise to support you rather than do everything in your behalf, to guarantee to deliver on this promise rather than act as an unconcerned onlooker, to keep watch over your work rather than criticize it and cooperate with you rather than oppose you. We must help each other and share the responsibility rather than do anything that may distract each other's attention from work." His response to the way I oversaw his performance, wielded power in a spirit of

cooperation, and exercised power through consultations seemed favorable. He has paid me due respect and carried out resolutions adopted by the party branch while I have supported his fortitude in getting things done responsibly. During the current semester, our school has put into effect the school president responsibility system, the school work responsibility system, the floating bonus system, the financial contracting system, the logistic support contract awarding system and the supplementary income distribution system designed for specific positions as well as "the school work program," "the administrative personnel management system," "the system of evaluating work done by faculty members," "the procedure for distributing bonuses to faculty members and workers" and some other rules and regulations concerning the adjustment of teaching schedules. All proposals were initiated by the president and then forwarded to the general party branch for discussion before they were put into effect by the president. In case of disagreements that arise during discussion, it is up to the president to make the final decisions. I value his opinions and stand behind his efforts to carry out his work. In the course of its implementation, the general party branch has strengthened ideological and political work and stepped up investigations and study so that problems can be solved as soon as they are unveiled and guarantees can be provided for the president to exercise his power effectively. Ahead of us is a common goal calling for cooperation and coordination between us and concerted action by us. For this purpose, the president has been appointed concurrent deputy secretary of the general party branch. Because reform has led us to build a better relationship between the party and the school administration, a leadership system using the party organization as the strong mainstay of administrative work, the administrative leadership as its frontline command and the trade union and CYL as close coordinators has started to take shape. This new form of cooperative relationship has proved instrumental in bringing the excellent situation to our school.

I

Do we still want the party to control cadres when the school president is given the responsibility to form the cabinet? This question comes from the execution of practical work. In our opinion, the principle of letting the party control the cadres should be upheld at all times. But letting the party control the cadres means letting its organizations rather than its secretaries control the cadres according to the party's principles, policies and principle of organization. Under this new historical condition, the general party branch of each school is required to bring all positive factors into full play through the adoption of the four modernizations standards and the line of appointing people on their merits. Only in this way can we bring the rank and file of cadres well under control and clear the way for facilitating the growth of talented people and for their employment and promotion. Recently, we have recommended to the organization department of the Linfen prefectural CPC committee the four-pioneer type cadres who are capable of meeting the requirements for enhancing the four modernizations. We have also recommended talented people and tapped their potential through various channels. By authorizing the school president to form the cabinet, we have opened the path to tap the potential of talented people. For example, the president can propose to equip his school with

middle-level leading cadres. I have held a series of large- and small-scale forums to help the president evaluate the cadres. Meanwhile, cadres have been recommended in a democratic way in meetings presided over by the president and attended by all faculty members. As soon as a list of candidates is completed by the president, it will be sent to the general party branch for discussion and approval. As soon as the candidates nominated by the president are approved, their names will be sent to the higher responsible authorities for consideration. This process has been praised by all faculty members as an excellent method for appointing cadres to lead various departments of our school. Only in this way can the president discharge his duty to form the cabinet in conjunction with the party's efforts to control cadres. Meanwhile, I have helped the school strengthen the education of leading cadres and have assisted them in carrying out work. As a result, hardworking cadres in various leading positions throughout the school have taken concerted action to operate the school effectively under the leadership of their president.

II

When the school president responsibility system is in force, how should the secretary of the party branch proceed with his work? Several months of practice have made me aware of the following needs: (1) The division of labor between the president and the secretary of the party branch should be defined in a way that will enable them to discharge their respective duties without confusion. While the president is focusing attention on executing administrative policies and teaching programs, the secretary should focus attention on the task of leading the party organization of the school and discussing resolutions on the implementation of the party's line, principles and major measures as dictated by the higher authorities and on the implementation of major political policies and ideological and political work. (2) Both sides must closely coordinate and cooperate with each other. In the course of carrying out work, they must try to support each other and understand each other's positions. They must constantly exchange ideas and keep each other informed of the latest developments. A party secretary should offer an overall view on the current situation and be dedicated to reform. He must wholeheartedly stand behind the president in carrying out his work. (3) A party secretary should think in a positive way and change his workstyle. He must refrain from entangling himself in monopolizing the execution of administrative affairs as has been the case in the past. Efforts must be made to change the abnormal tendency in which everything must be done through consultations with the general party branch and with the approval of its secretary. Leading cadres in charge of administrative affairs in the school should be given a free hand to exercise their powers and bring their roles into full play.

III

We must strengthen ideological and political work through reform. This is an important measure to insure the continuous development of educational reform along a sound line. But some misinformed comrades say: "When the school president responsibility system is in force, economic measures should be relied upon as a key to the stimulation of people's enthusiasm. Political and

ideological work is too tough to be done. Whether it can play any role in this field is doubtful." This realization is one-sided. Now underway is educational reform aimed at changing all irrational rules and regulations, old-fashioned ideas and conventions. Through this reform, we must stick to the "three directives," train and bring up a new generation who have ideals, morality and culture and who abide by discipline and develop it in an all-round way. Through reform, we may encounter some new situations and new problems that need to be solved correctly from the theoretical point of view. As educational reform develops further, some mistaken ideas and misdeeds of this and that kind may appear and should be actively rectified in order to keep educational reform moving in the correct direction. All this tells us that it is absolutely necessary to strengthen ideological and political work.

Ideological and political work should be strengthened through educational reform. To this end, conscientious and successful efforts must be made to revamp ideological and political work and to develop the laws governing its development. Political and ideological work must be developed in conjunction with educational reform while ideological work should be made part of the teaching program. The method of political and ideological work must be modified and democratic principles must be upheld along with policies emphasizing guidance, patient persuasion, reasoning, an affectionate approach and exemplary conduct in the course of action. The powers of persuasion which have the effect of influencing and convincing people should be allowed to prevail over the simple tyrannical approach. In the course of carrying out work, we must pay attention mainly to those commendable people and set standards for models. We must persist in valuing knowledgeable and talented people. We must dare to promote young and bright cadres and pay timely attention to exemplary personalities and deeds. We must dare to address major problems that may adversely affect the development of new work. We must dare to commend good people and good deeds and criticize bad people and misdeeds while addressing problems characteristic of deviation. Meanwhile, in addition to paying attention to the very active ideological tendencies of faculty members emanating from reform, we must be good at analyzing and studying a variety of ideas and come up with timely solutions to the problems of greatest popular concern. Faculty members must be organized to make conscientious efforts to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and must be taught to uphold the "one session and three meetings" system. We must pay attention to their material interests, help them overcome difficulties and relieve them of worries so that they will be encouraged to work hard. For example, we have done 10 good things for them including purchasing charcoal, food grain, vegetables and edible oil, installing water pipes, finding jobs for their dependent children, finding homes for teachers and removing obstacles to their applications for party membership. Feeling secure in work, the vast numbers of faculty members can now move forward and energetically rally behind the school and make contributions to educational reform, which has proved instrumental in bringing about rapid changes in its outlook and improving the quality of education remarkably.

9574

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NORTH REGION

EMERGENCY MEASURES FOR WATER CONSERVATION IN BEIJING

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Shi Zhengding [0670 2973 0002]: "Beijing Issues Emergency Notice on Water Supply and Usage"]

[Text] Recently the municipal government issued an emergency notice to call the people in the municipality to take immediate action to improve the water supply and conservation work this year.

The amount of usable water in Guan Ting [1351 1689] and Mi Yun [1378 0061] reservoirs this year has had a 26 percent decrease compared to last year, which is the lowest year since the construction of the two reservoirs. Added to the drought in consecutive years and the drop in underground water level, the running water supply capacity will continue to decrease about 5 percent. The situation of water scarcity this year will be more serious than in past years. In the "emergency notice" the municipal government points out that in order to ensure a normal water supply for the people and to do the best to avoid or minimize the bad effects of the water scarcity on industrial and agricultural production and urban construction, it is determined to take the following important measures:

1. Improve the distribution and control of surface water resources. Every unit should firmly assure that they will follow the water supply plan issued by the municipal government in their water consumption, without overconsumption. This should save 80,000 tons of water per day during the peak period of water consumption.
2. The Municipal Water Company must use every effort to do well in the work of preparation for maximum water supply to ensure the water supply capacity of the municipal water company is now lower than 1,200,000 tons per day.
3. Concentrate resources to ensure the completions on schedule of the Tiancunshan [3944 2625 1472] water plant, which will increase 170,000 tons of water supply per day. The construction work of No. 4 cooling tower in Gaojing Electric Power Station should be completed before the end of September.

4. Continue to use the "Yan Hua" [3601 0553] facility to draw water to replenish the urban water insufficiency.
5. Expand the scope of the planned water supply. Compress the water consumption of the "big water users" and at the same time adopt measures for planned control of water consumption for the "big water users" during the peak period of water consumption. Implement progressive charges to the units which consume more water than planned, not included in the basic cost.
6. Realize, before June, the 135 items of water conservation and attain the goal of increasing the rate of water recycling issued by the Municipal Economic Committee and other units.
7. Strengthen the control of water consumption to every profession, using strict rules to reduce water consumption. Water meters must be installed immediately in every construction site and every municipal administrative construction. Any unit wasting water by keeping the water running all the time should be penalized severely; water for gardening, trees and environmental sanitation will be supplied according to schedule to avoid the peak of water consumption. Extra (not included in the water supply plan) users of organizations, groups or business units should lessen by 5 percent their water consumption in June, July and August compared to consumption in the same period in 1984, and consumption beyond that should be charged 5 to 10 times higher than the basic price; water-saving faucets, nozzles and water saving equipment and utensils should be popularized. In newly built buildings, every household must install a water meter for charging purposes. Any units still using the unmetered system and those units wasting water severely should be punished.
8. To improve household water conservation, tall buildings where the unified collection of the "five fees" is implemented are used as test points to implement a fixed amount of water consumption with a higher price for over-use and a lower price for use under the fixed amount. The experience this year will be summed up and popularized next year.
9. In case of "water scarcity," emergency measures to limit water supply and production stoppage will be taken on the part of factories.
10. Strengthen the management of agricultural irrigation facilities to increase the rate of water utilization to conserve water to ensure an abundant harvest.

12909

CSO: 4005/1018

NORTH REGION

BEIJING PROHIBITS SPITTING IN PUBLIC

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Shi Zhengding [0670 2973 0002]: "Beijing Issues Regulation Prohibiting Spitting in Public"]

[Text] The municipal government issued the "Regulations prohibiting spitting in public" on April 12th, and asked the public to carry out the "Regulations on the control of Beijing Municipal appearance and environmental sanitation." Accompanied by wide popularization, the following regulations will be strictly carried out starting on the 20th of May:

1. Spitting in public is prohibited at any public place in this municipality and cities and towns in the suburbs, such as any organization, group, army, school, enterprise or business unit, market, restaurant, athletic field (gymnasium), theater, train or bus station, airport, park, tourist area, street or public square.

2. Spitters in public should be criticized and educated and ordered to clean the spit on the spot and pay a fine of a half dollar.

If any unit is lax in the enforcement of prohibiting spitting in public, the person in charge should be punished with a fine according to item 5 of Article II of the "Regulations on the Control of Beijing Municipal Appearance and Environmental Sanitation."

3. These regulations shall be organized and implemented by the city appearance and environmental sanitation management department of different levels under the guidance of different levels of government.

Sanitation supervisors should be widely established in every unit. Municipal appearance inspectors and sanitation supervisors wearing unified badges must enforce the regulations strictly, and give the offender criticism, education and a fine.

Every unit must mobilize the masses to supervise and every one has the right to curb the uncivilized behavior of spitting in public.

4. People who spit in public and refuse to accept criticism, education, or pay a fine and even insult or beat up the people who enforce the law,

should be punished by the Department of Public Safety or the Justice Administration according to the law.

It is reported that the concrete work of implementing the "regulations" has been grasped and is proceeding. The municipal government asks the municipal appearance supervisors to firmly and strictly enforce the law according to the law established before the implementation of these regulations.

12909

CSO: 4005/1018

NORTH REGION

PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Jia Sui [6328 6659]: "The Principal Responsibility System As Seen in the 10th Middle School of Taiyuan"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Taiyuan 10th Middle School is the first middle school in our province to try the principal responsibility system. In a little over 1 year the school has achieved heartening results in political ideological work, education administration management, and school reform proving the scientific nature, feasibility and effectiveness of the principal responsibility system. Here we publish an article by comrade Jia Sui, principal of the Taiyuan 10th Middle School, which undoubtedly can be used for reference by the entire province in implementing the popularization of the principal responsibility system.

The implementation of the principal responsibility system by the 10th Middle School of Taiyuan during the past year has invigorated people; as a result, the system is now generally recognized as being feasible, scientific and effective. On the other hand, there are still a lot of people whose understanding of the system is inadequate. We should make clear to them the significance of the principal responsibility system.

I. Understand Accurately the Principal Responsibility System

The principal responsibility system is a one-leader system whereby the principal of a school is in complete charge of and totally responsible for school affairs. Because a school is a collective unit where thousands of teachers and students participate in educational activities, it must therefore be put under centralized leadership and well-coordinated management. The realization of this centralized leadership and well-coordinated management involves the existence of a unified purpose, which is an organic integration of the principal's sense of loyalty to state policy and the willingness on the part of teachers and students to cooperate with him.

The implementation of the principal responsibility system means that the principal not only is assigned a job and endowed with power but is also expected to shoulder responsibilities. The system streamlines administrative procedures and makes it effective. It also relieves the party branch of administrative responsibilities so that it can concentrate on ideological and organizational work and assure the quality of the party's political and ideological work. Under the principal responsibility system, the principal divides up administrative work and evaluates subordinates' performances; the fact that each person is assigned individual responsibilities brings into play the initiative of cadres and teachers and eliminates the practice of eating out of "one big pot."

Under the principal responsibility system, the principal assumes all power over educational and administrative affairs--he is able to hire and fire school personnel, make decisions over expenditures, reward and reprimand teachers and students and formulate and modify school policies.

The implementation of the principal responsibility system does not mean that the principal will trouble himself with every minor detail concerning administrative affairs. The key portion of his job involves planning and formulating policies. He should devote the majority of his time to reform of educational ideology, educational management and teaching methods in order to upgrade the quality of education.

II. Handle Carefully Three Kinds of Relations

Under the principal responsibility system, the following three kinds of relations must be dealt with carefully so that the principal's policy can be carried out by all teachers and students.

The first involves the relation between the party and administration. Despite the fact that the principal is in charge of school affairs, he is under the scrutiny of the party branch; therefore, it can be said that both sides are actively involved in administrative affairs. The principal must be subject to the party branch's supervision, earnestly study its policy and be in step with the party Central Committee in theory and in practice.

The second involves the relation between the principal and a democratic managerial system. The principal must rely upon the teachers and staff members and assume a democratic approach that allows them to play a dominant role. Through staff member representatives' meetings, the 10th Middle School of Taiyuan has been able to involve the masses of its teachers and staff members in the managerial affairs of the school by soliciting suggestions from them so that they can exercise their democratic rights. The principal is required to present to the Association of Staff Member Representatives major administrative decisions, plans to hire and fire school personnel and budgetary matters before final decisions can be made.

The third involves the relation between the responsible individual and a collective leadership. The principal responsibility system is not an autocracy that totally defies collective leadership. Through meetings on administrative

affairs, the principal of the 10th Middle School of Taiyuan has been making policy decisions by first drawing on the collective wisdom of the masses and then formulating a correct policy and not forcing the minority to obey the vote of the majority.

III. Improve the Quality of Principals

The principal responsibility system gives the principal greater power and more responsibilities; as a result, the demand on the principal is correspondingly higher.

In order to manage a school effectively, a principal must be loyal to the party and dedicated to the cause of education. Nowadays the work of a principal is demanding and strenuous. He must be completely dedicated in order to overcome the problems that come with the job.

In running a school, the principal should observe the principle of education and develop his managerial talent; he must not rely solely on administrative skills. He must understand the principles of education and be competent and capable of organizational and managerial matters in order to establish credibility among teachers and students. He should practice self-cultivation and be not only a good teacher but also an educator. He cannot rely only on experience; he must study the theory of education and integrate it with practical experience in order to manage the school scientifically.

12680

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI INVESTIGATES ILLEGAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 29, 22 Jul 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Zheng Shi [6774 2457]: "Report on How Shanxi's Linfen Prefecture Improves Party Style"]

[Text] Located at the middle reaches of the Huang He, Linfen prefecture was historically known as "Yao's capital, Shun's land and Yu's grant" [three legendary wise kings]. With its mild climate and rich resources and its favorable conditions for industry and agriculture, it is one of Shanxi's main cotton and wheat producing areas. Nevertheless, for a time after the 10-year turmoil, the party style was seriously unhealthy. It was particularly so with the leading cadres of the county level and above who violated law and discipline and followed unhealthy trends. Early last year, with the aid of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Shanxi provincial party committee, the Linfen prefectural party committee, in line with local conditions, started with the major cases, tightened party discipline, rectified party style and made obvious achievements.

Prosecuting Major and Important Cases

In prosecuting major and important cases, the prefectural party committee mainly focused on three typical instances. The first was the case of former deputy prefectural party secretary Yi Yaowen [0308 5069 2429]. While hospitalized, Yi used threat and intimidation to rape the young woman attending him. Afterward, worried about exposure, he conspired with his wife to make false accusations against the victim's family and threaten their safety, ordered the public security personnel to interrogate illegally the victim and her husband for 20 hours and forced them to write a "guarantee" against endangering the security of his family. The second case concerned Gu county's party secretary Xu Peng [6079 3403]. Utilizing his power and violating regulations, Xu usurped 0.64 mu of land to build an elaborate house for himself, embezzled over 5,370 yuan of state and collective assets and, by falsifying bills and receipts and forming defensive and offensive alliances, resisted scrutiny by the organization. The third case involved Linfeng city party secretary Li Chunfang [2621 2504 5364]. In addition to accepting over 2,000 yuan in bribes and usurping 1 mu of land for his private house, Li relied on his power, resorted to the tools of dictatorship, arrested his accusers and aroused the wrath of the people.

After the three cases were thoroughly investigated, the judicial branch sentenced Yi Yaowen to 6 years of imprisonment, Xu Peng to 4 years and Li Chunfang to 2 years.

In addition to the three key cases, the Linfen party committee also gave attention to the problem of building private housing in urban areas by party leaders in violation of regulations. It was the concentrated expression of some leading cadres' abuse of power. From 1976 to 1983, 2,240 families built private urban houses in violation of regulations, including 97 leading cadres of the county level and above: 1 prefectural party secretary, 18 county party secretaries, county magistrates and mayors and 26 prefectural department and bureau chiefs. Among them, 22 persons embezzled state and collective assets in amounts of 1,000 yuan or more and 2 persons 5,000 yuan or more. The vile means employed by them to build private houses, usurp the peasants' farmland and embezzle state and collective assets were intolerable. The masses declared in anger: "The cadres build private houses and rob us of our grain!" Some people were so enraged that they pushed down the fencing walls of the illegally built private houses.

After the housing investigation, many offending cadres volunteered to correct their own mistakes. In barely a few days, more than 60 cadres of assistant bureau chief level and above in Linfen city examined themselves on embezzling state and collective assets to build private houses, and more than 150 cadres returned the embezzled assets and paid, according to the regulations, land use fees, amounting to a total of more than 300,000 yuan. After 1 year's effort, the prefecture uncovered 1.09 million yuan of embezzled and unpaid funds and collected 1.42 million yuan in land use fees. The departments concerned punished the small number of serious offenders by means of party and political discipline and law. The prefectural party committee used the money collected on building and setting up collective residences and medical and health facilities and improving the living conditions and medical care of intellectuals, cadres and workers. The masses expressed their satisfaction: it is indeed good to turn using power for private gain into seeking benefit for the people!

Education in Party Spirit and Discipline

In April last year, the Linfen party committee, on the basis of the housing investigation, held a prefectural work conference on party style rectification. It was attended by more than 1,400 main prefectural, city and county leaders and leaders of departments directly under the prefecture. During the meeting, they analyzed the "three cases, in conjunction with reality and earnestly summarized the serious lessons of the degeneration of Yi Yaowen, Xu Peng and Li Chunfang from revolutionary cadres to criminals. The comrades of Linfen city said: Li Chunfang was always dictatorial and arrogant, trampled on democracy and laid down the law, yet some leaders tolerated and indulged him. It was the important reason why he followed the road of crime. The comrades of Gu county said: From building a private house to sitting in jail, Xu Peng suffered the consequences of placing profit first as a result of his decadent bourgeois ideology. Some cadres following the unhealthy trends analyzed their own ideological roots in connection with the "three cases." Some said that they were influenced by the incorrect idea

that, "if power is not used, it will become invalid after expiration." Others maintained that it was the negative influence, always comparing themselves with those following the unhealthy trends and thinking of their children, tickets, houses and positions. According to some comrades, they always felt that they received no credit for their labor and that seeking some personal benefit did not amount to much, but little did they imagine that minor errors turned into major mistakes. By means of summarizing the lessons, everyone further recognized the urgency and importance of a long-term education in party spirit, style and discipline.

On this basis, the various counties and cities, in conjunction with reality, successively held work conferences to rectify the party style. In connection with the conferences, organs of the prefectural and county levels organized party cadres to pay respect to martyrs' tombs and launched an education in revolutionary traditions. After visiting the martyrs tombs, former prefectural party secretary Dong Qimin [5516 0796 3046] declared in distress: "I must take the main responsibility for the seriously unhealthy party style in our area. The fact that I was very brave in fighting the Japanese in the past but very timid in checking the unhealthy tendencies today was mainly because I forgot the past, my revolutionary will declined and my faith in communism flagged. In addition, as I also followed the unhealthy tendencies, I was no longer confident of myself and could not correct others. The only way for me is to correct my mistakes and maintain integrity in my late years."

Economic Reform Promoted by Improved Party Style

To ensure improvement of the party style, the party committees of the various levels adopted a series of measures aimed at the problems. The prefectural party leaders set the example in claiming no prerogatives, strengthened the normal democratic life within the party and reinforced collective leadership. The prefecture and most counties established and strengthened the organ post responsibility system and formed the practice for leaders to receive visitors from the masses and handle their letters according to schedule. Today, the party committees' democratic life meetings of many units have become a system. Committee members are able to speak frankly and sincerely and launch solemn and earnest criticisms and self-criticisms, thereby restoring the party's fine traditions to a certain extent.

The education in party spirit and discipline in connection with the prosecution of the major cases enabled the broad masses of party cadres to understand what a CPC member should do and what he should not do, what is considered serving the people heart and soul and how to struggle all their lives for the communist ideal. In conjunction with reality, everyone consciously examined his own ideology and style, checked his work and his contributions, launched criticisms and self-criticisms and examined and corrected the unhealthy tendencies found in himself. Many comrades declared that they would continuously strengthen their self-cultivation in the future, become upright and honest, unite as one with others and courageously handle the unhealthy tendencies. Many party cadres said that hereafter, regardless of the circumstances, they would never use power for private gain and damage the party's prestige and image.

The education in party spirit and discipline also ensured the fulfillment of the party's various economic policies and the smooth progress of the reform, thereby creating a new atmosphere in party style and economic construction never seen before. Last year, those in the prefecture winning commendations from units of the provincial level and above included over 900 advanced groups and over 1,300 model figures.

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NORTH REGION

BU HE CITES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALITIES

SK170807 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Report on the reporter's interview with Bu He, chairman of the regional People's Government carried on the 12 September JINGJI RIBAO: "The Nationalities' Economy Has Mounted on the Road of Healthy Development"--date not given]

[Text] This September has been designated by the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region as its second campaign month in which the region will commend the advanced units and individuals emerging in the work of promoting unity among nationalities. A party's national conference of delegates will also be convened this month. The reporter of JINGJI RIBAO [ECONOMIC DAILY] interviewed Comrade Bu He to inquire about the regional development scored in recent years. He happily introduced the greatest economic achievements scored by the region over the past 6 years.

In the interview, Comrade Bu He introduced the region's developments scored in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Through the 6-year arduous efforts, the region has achieved an annual average and steady increase of 7.35 percent in the total output value of industry, agriculture, and animal husbandry. In agriculture, the region has achieved an annual average increase of 3 percent in total grain output by overcoming various natural disasters. It has also made simultaneous development in building pastoral areas and conducting animal husbandry production. The 1984 financial revenue surpassed that of 1978 by 100 percent. Unity among nationalities has been unprecedentedly enhanced and the people's livelihood has been greatly improved. The regional political and economic situation is in its heyday since the founding of the autonomous region.

Comrade Bu He stated: Such a great achievement scored by the region chiefly results from resolutely implementing a series of principles and policies set forth by the party in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, firmly paying attention to the region's characteristics and the actual situation, and from always upholding the principles of seeking truth from facts and suiting measures to local conditions. Over the past years, the region has realistically done several works by not striving to be in lime-light, tolerating temporary setbacks, not joining in the fun, intensifying investigation and studies, conducting guidance with different lines, and by enforcing some flexible policies toward some concrete questions. Therefore,

in line with the actual situation, the region formulated at an early date the principle of taking forestry and animal husbandry as main tasks and developing a diversified economy, resulting in the healthy development in the region's production of agriculture and animal husbandry by unifying the development of personnel, animals, and grassland, and dealing well with the relationship among duty, right, and interest, thus, opening a new way for developing the production of animal husbandry. As of 1981, the rural areas throughout the region generally enforced the responsibility systems greatly welcomed by the peasants in the field of ration grains. In conducting reforms in the urban economy, the region introduced at an early date the responsibility system in urban areas. Ninety-five percent of industrial enterprises throughout the region have enforced the economic responsibility systems, actively opened their businesses to the outside world, and have introduced domestic and foreign advanced science and technology. In 1984, the region signed agreements on more than 100 scientific and technological items with over 200 plants and businessmen from more than 20 foreign countries and regions.

The work characteristics of the regional nationalities' affairs in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is to focus on developing culture and the economy in minority nationalities' areas and to gradually eliminate the practical different points of the past among various nationalities. All of the work has brought about obvious results. According to incomplete statistics, over the past 6 years, 80 percent of pastoral households throughout the region have built their new houses and new Mongolian Yurts and 70 percent of pastoral households have bought cars, tractors, motorcycles, mowers, generators, and other means of production. The higher educational institutions and the secondary specialized schools throughout the region have given adequate preferential treatment in student enrollment to minority nationalities' students and have increased their enrollment quota. A large number of minority nationalities' cadres with full cultural knowledge have been promoted to leading posts at all levels.

Comrade Bu He held that upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything is the fine tradition long advocated by our party. Carrying forward the fine tradition constitutes the prominent characteristics scored by the region in its work over the past years. At present, the people of various nationalities throughout the region are heightening their spirit in work to strive to integrate the central spirit with the regional actual situation and to engage in their work in a creative way in order to bring about a new situation.

CSO: 4005/23

NORTH REGION

NEW METHODS FOR RURAL PROPAGANDA WORK URGED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by the Basic-level Propaganda Section of the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee's Department of Propaganda: "Exploring New Roads in Rural Propaganda Work"]

[Text] How should propaganda work in the rural areas be carried out now that the party has changed its emphasis? Recently we visited Hejin County to study the problem.

In recent years, Hejin County has achieved good results in its efforts to strengthen and improve rural propaganda work. It is important that we study and summarize Hejin County's experiences in order to formulate new methods to carry out rural propaganda work.

I. In Conducting Propaganda Work, We Must Rise Above the Traditional Method and Assume "General" Approach

For a long time, rural propaganda work centered around political movements, and people thought the word propaganda meant simply political propaganda. Despite the fact that we have disengaged ourselves from "movements" and eliminated "leftist" elements from propaganda work, certain cadres are still mentally confined by the traditional way of thinking. When the propaganda department of Hejin County's party committee proceeded to stress legal education and propagate the importance of defending the legal rights of women and children, some people asked sarcastically: "Why is the propaganda department now involved in legal affairs?" "Has your propaganda minister become director of the Women's League?" And some cadres working for the propaganda ministry felt that the effort was "extra work" that would not be "appreciated." How was the issue to be dealt with? Hejin County's propaganda department reviewed its guiding ideology and realized that as long as an effort was in the interest of economic construction it should not be considered "extra work." As rural economic construction and reform have set yet even higher demands on propaganda work, we must expand its sphere and achieve the goal of "including important issues in the agenda, comprehending the overall situation and being dedicated to one's assigned responsibilities." In addition to propagating Marxism and the party's policy, the

propaganda department has, with the assistance of the concerned departments, transmitted economic news, family planning information and scientific technology. Peasants are pleased with the department's work because it is "closely integrated with their lives" and "has opened up for them the road to wealth."

II. Propaganda Work Should No Longer Be Conducted in the Unitary Format of "State-run" But Should Be Carried out Through the Combined Effort of the State, the Collective and the Individual

The unitary system of conducting propaganda work is suitable to the simple economic and labor structure whereby the "production brigade is the basic unit in life" and "all the people are mobilized for a common cause." Now that changes have taken place within the economic and labor structure, the system instituted in the past is no longer applicable. The economic and political circumstances that arose after the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee dictate that the state, the collective and the individual be involved in propaganda and cultural affairs.

Within the framework of this multi-level system, each level involved is assigned individual responsibilities and works with one another. As leader, the state offers guidance and assistance to enterprises engaged in propaganda and cultural affairs. The collective effort, which is the foundation of rural propaganda and cultural work, involves principally township (town) and village enterprises engaged in propaganda and cultural affairs. The individual household that engages in propaganda work complements what the state and the collective cannot accomplish; its role is comparable to that of the "cavalry" or "guerrilla fighter" because it originates from among the masses and can operate in villages, townships, towns and cities. Each of the three is crucial to rural construction.

This new system is in step with current rural conditions. We can summarize from Hejin County's experiences that the system has three strong points. First, it is advantageous to developing the potential of various sectors and bringing their initiative into play. Second, it is effective and can help modernize remote rural villages. Third, it promotes competition among various sectors to achieve efficiency in rural propaganda work.

III. Form Market Town-based Centers of Propaganda and Cultural Affairs To Mobilize and Educate People in the Rural Areas

As production accelerates and town and township enterprises thrive, more and more peasants are moving into cities and towns; as a result, market towns are expanding into economic centers. We should transform market towns into centers for propaganda work and cultural affairs as well. They are of vital importance to mobilizing peasants into modernization.

Hejin County consists of 11 towns and townships--9 of which are market towns that are scattered throughout the county. In the past, facilities for propaganda work and cultural affairs in these market towns were inadequate and activities scarce and disorganized. As the importance of market towns became

more and more obvious, the county party committee and propaganda departments have, since 1983, been stressing the following three aspects: first, organizing leadership; second, constructing facilities; and, third, promoting activities. On market days, town and township cultural centers host activities that involve even concerned county departments. These activities include policy propagation, legal counseling, technical advice, distribution of books and journals, bulletin columns, movies and plays and exercise programs. They have educated more people more effectively than any meeting ever could. We should, with market towns as centers, expand work in propaganda and cultural affairs.

IV. Do Away with the Mentality That in Conducting Propaganda Work We Should "Take into Consideration the Political Effect Alone and Disregard the Economic Impact" Enterprises Engaged in Propaganda And Cultural Affairs Should Be Concerned First with Social Effect and Then with Elimination the Practice of Eating out of "One Big Pot" and Improving the Quality of Their Services Via Economic Means

There exists a misconception that enterprises in propaganda and cultural affairs must disengage themselves from economic matters in order to be purified of "spiritual pollution." In recent years, enterprises engaged in propaganda and cultural affairs in Hejin County have done away with the practice of eating out of "one big pot" and instituted various economic measures which integrate professional responsibilities with personal interests; as a result, employees are more creative and dedicated, management is more efficient and the quality and sphere of their services are higher and broader. Hejin County has also taken steps to deal with the attitude of "wait and see, relying on connections and harboring selfish thoughts" in order to eliminate improper economic practices and solidify and expand enterprises engaged in rural propaganda work. The county has put special emphasis on ideological education and managerial techniques and has formulated relevant organizations and policies concerning the appropriate amount of fines. It has also been praising publicly those who are law-abiding and who are dedicated to bringing spiritual civilization to the rural areas.

As the conditions of rural villages witness constant changes, propaganda work faces a series of new challenges. We should study newly arisen circumstances, solve newly developed problems and summarize newly acquired experiences in order to assume an approach most suitable to the conditions in rural China and to accomplish our mission.

12680

CSO: 4005/1364

NORTH REGION

GRADUATES CALLED TO WORK IN REMOTE AREAS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 85 p 1

[Text] A group of 23 Beijing college graduates who graduated last year and volunteered to work in Qinghai, have sent to this paper an open letter dated April 22nd to this year's graduating class of Beijing college students. This letter says, they have already come to have a deep love for this land and a matchless pride as the ones to open up Qinghai. Qinghai has a vast amount of precious natural resources waiting to be exploited, they ardently hope even more Beijing college students enter the ranks of pioneers. Below is their letter:

Dear college students in Beijing,

Your graduation is at hand and at this moment we, 23 college graduates from Beijing who volunteered to come to Qinghai to work last year, are making to you our sincere call from the remote Qinghai-Xizang Plateau.

We have not been here in Qinghai for 1 year yet, but we have no regrets about coming. We can say that we have already fallen in love with this land and this is our second home. The 23 of us are working in battlefronts such as geology, transportation, education, agriculture, journalism, etc. The leaders of different levels are concerned with our daily life, and bold in the way they use us in work, and we feel that we got what we hoped for in our profession. The warmth and hospitality of the natives and their respect toward the people who came to the frontier to support them all remind us that though the temperature is cold here on the plateau, the temperature in the heart of the people is warm.

Qinghai is the source of the Yangtze River and the Yellow River, where the investigation and research work in our country has just started while foreign research groups have been here quite often in recent years. Last February, two Japanese news reporters from the Yomiuri newspaper in Japan came to Qumarleb County of our province to make a preliminary study about the source of the Yellow River; later, a group of specialists will be sent here from Japan to proceed with some comprehensive studies. It is true that the living standard is lower here in Qinghai than inland, but once

your feet touch this piece of land rich in all kinds of natural resources, how can you wait but to excavate them, to benefit our country and our people? In Qaidam, the treasure bowl of our country, we have eight different mineral deposits which rank first in the country. For example, the total salt deposits here can feed the one billion Chinese for at least 10,000 years according to specialists' estimation; nevertheless, on account of the backward recovery technology, this resource is just beginning to be dug out. Now each year less than .01 percent of the natural resources in Qaidam are excavated and utilized, and as witnesses of these things, how could we not be shocked?

In the past there have been many who toiled with lofty ideals to unveil the mystery of Qinghai, and today the task to open up the abundant precious deposits is on the shoulders of our generation.

As pioneers, we are proud of ourselves. Dear college students in Beijing, please immediately join our ranks for the development of Qinghai!

[Signed by] 23 college students who
volunteered to work in Qinghai April
22, 1985 in Xining [6007 1380]

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CSO: 4005/1017

NORTH REGION

OVER 8,000 NEW TELEPHONES INSTALLED IN BEIJING

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Mu Ruoyuan [4476 5387 3293]: "City Adds 8,496 New Telephones in First Half of Year"]

[Text] All units of the city's Telecommunications Bureau have taken active measures to resolve the question of the difficulty of installing telephones in Beijing. From January through June of this year, 8,496 new telephones were installed, which is more than a 46 percent increase compared with the same period for last year. Seventy percent of the year's plan has already been completed.

By the end of June of this year, the number of households waiting for a city telephone had reached nearly 50,000, which has caused the line facilities of the Telephone Office in the city to be extremely busy. This office is striving to exploit the potential of its facilities, and has opened up a number of small branch telephone exchanges. They are still adjusting boundaries and have taken a number of old office user lines and transferred them over to the newly opened exchanges, thus making room for telephone numbers in order to resolve the urgent needs of the users. Some offices still have installed single-channel carriers, using one outside line for communications between two telephone users. Starting last year, they smashed the old tradition of single-family operation. In residential areas where the population is concentrated, they have adopted the method of handling all the people, the collective, and the individual together and actively opened mechanized public telephone stations. Now they have 1,200 telephones on line and 6 public telephone stations are open for use, which serve users day and night. In order to make things more convenient for the masses, during the first half of the year, the city added 193 new public telephones as well as 30 new coin-operated public telephones.

6722
CSO: 4005/1388

NORTH REGION

LEADERS OF NORTHWEST TO RECRUIT BEIJING COLLEGE STUDENTS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by correspondent Liu Hung [0491 7703]: "Leaders of the Northwest to Recruit Beijing College Students"]

[Text] The leaders of the four Northwestern provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, Xinjiang and Ningxia led their groups of people to Beijing to "recruit the talented," hoping earnestly that the college students in Beijing will go and work there.

It is a strategic key point in the economic development of our country during the late period of this century to open up the Northwest and promote the frontiers. It has an important effect on the soaring of the Chinese nation and the fulfillment of this glorious mission depends mainly on the youth of this generation. The activities of "recruiting the talented to develop the Northwest" sponsored by the four provinces of the Northwest started yesterday under arrangements made by the central organization of the Communist Youth League, the Ministry of Education, and the Nationalities Committee, to give Beijing college students with ideals and ambition a better understanding of the Northwest, love for the frontier and make them determined to be pioneers of the Northwest. The people from the four provinces value highly the activity of recruiting the talented. The group from Qinghai is led by Governor Huang Jingbo [7806 7234 3134] and Deputy Governor Banma Danzeng [3803 3854 0030 1073]; the group from Gansu, led by Nie Dajiang [5119 1129 3068], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; the group from Xinjiang, by Huang Baozhang [7806 1405 3864], vice president of the autonomous regional government, and the group from Ningxia, by Ding Yimin [0002 3015 3046], Vice Director of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Autonomous region. Each organized a troop of about 50 people for the popularization and recruitment work. It will take a week for them to go separately to the colleges and universities for public lectures, informal discussions, and movie or videotape shows.

Also, from the 20th of April, a permanent consultation station will be established in Beijing Normal University to facilitate direct discussions between recruiters and the college students who volunteer to work in the Northwest.

12909

CSO: 4005/1017

NORTH REGION

SHANXI ADVANCED UNITS, WORTHY PARTY MEMBERS CITED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Recently, the Provincial CPC Committee Organization Section cited several advanced groups and worthy individuals who have emerged from the year-long movement of "create advanced party branches and advanced party groups; strive to become worthy party cadres and worthy party members." Among the cited were 52 units of advanced party branches, 10 units of advanced party groups, 32 worthy party cadres, and 56 worthy party members.

These cited advanced units and worthy individuals were fine representations of those who, under the "Two Cultures," struggled and explored, and made major contributions to the party and the people. Among them was a generation of new blood with liberated thoughts, courage and knowledge, who dared to bring forth new ideas, and contributed towards economic reforms. There were exemplary party branch secretaries who were firmly impressed with party principles, who helped the poor and the deprived, who led the people, worked towards prosperity, and shared the road to affluence. There were members of science and technology who were dedicated to the Four Modernizations, who scaled the peaks of sciences, who discovered and created, and made major contributions to the party and people. There were spiritual engineers who were devoted to party education, dedicated to nurturing talents for the motherland. There were public security police who were willing to shed blood for the Four Modernizations, who were willing to make sacrifices. There were also modern entrepreneurs who were knowledgeable in technology and management, who boldly explored in order to bring vitality to Shanxi. Their exemplary actions and advanced ideas fulfilled the party's fine traditions, and embodied the modern communist spirit of total dedication to the people.

Provincial CPC Committee appealed to the people to follow these examples, to erect lofty revolutionary ideals, to strive to be leaders with ideals, morals, culture and discipline, and to dedicate themselves to the prosperity of the motherland and the people, to be worthy members of the Communist Party in this great era.

12986
CSO: 4005/1323

NORTH REGION

PROPER PARTY LEADERSHIP IN ENTERPRISES

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Gao Zelun [7559 0463 0178], Beijing Mine Bureau Party Committee Secretary: "Proper Understanding of 'Party Leadership in Enterprises'"]

[Text] A unique question facing party construction is that, after the implementation of the system of holding plant managers responsible, is party leadership still needed? And what is the status of party committees in enterprises? In other words, is reducing the administrative power of the party committee equivalent to weakening party leadership? To answer this question, one must understand that party committee leadership is not the same as party leadership.

From the standpoint of the nature of party organization, comparing leadership in socialist enterprises and capitalist enterprises, a basic difference is the existence of party leadership. Socialist enterprises require the leadership of the party. This is an unequivocal basic principle. Then how is party leadership manifested? This must be decided by the nature of our party organization. As comrade Hu Yaobang points out in the 12th Party Congress Report, the party is not a power structure in command. It is neither an administrative organization nor a production organization. The party offers leadership in political ideology, principle and policy; it does not govern, administer business or direct production. The party should not assume these duties. Lenin said "Party is the overall leader of government functions, and should not meddle in recurring and petty details." Enterprise Party Committees are the party's first level political organization, it cannot and should not directly exercise administrative power or direct production. Its main purpose is to provide leadership in political ideology, to ensure and supervise the implementation of the party's general and specific policies by the enterprises. Here, we must clarify one concept, that is, the difference and the relationship between party leadership and leadership of those responsible members in the Enterprise Party Committees, and eradicate the misconception that only the party committee can reflect party leadership. Party leadership assumes different forms at different organizational levels. We should not simply treat its leadership towards enterprises as the same as the leadership of members in the Enterprise Party Committees. When management of enterprises exercise their authority in accordance with party lines, principles and policies, it reflects party leadership. That is to say, the party works through its system of organizations. It is an important form in which the party effects leadership, but is not the "only"

form. When enterprises accept the administrative leadership of the country's executive and economic organizations, it is another important form in which the party effects leadership. These two systems of leadership are different, yet they are related: First, they share the same goals, to implement party lines, and to improve socialist enterprises. Second, they share the same work process; they both work around enterprise production and management activities. Third, the two systems are integrated in personnel. Therefore, reducing party committee's previous administrative power by no means weakens party leadership towards enterprises.

Then how should the Enterprise Party Committees work closely with the party's comprehensive mission in this new era? First, it must abide by and serve under the Four Modernizations. Abandon previous practices of "making all decisions" and "taking on everything." Rather, assume a supervisory role. It has been proved in practice that "taking on everything" is not conducive to the development, nor beneficial to the well being of party work within enterprises. Enterprise Party Committees should work towards the goal of "invigorating enterprises, improving economic and social efficiencies, and improving the qualities of enterprises." Secondly, reexamine the status and role of enterprise political ideology in this new era. We are saying, with enterprises implementing management responsibility, relationship between politics and economics has not changed; the party's political ideology position and functions have not changed. During the tyranny of the "Gang of Four," stubborn engagement in "extraordinary politics" and "omnipotent spirits" failed to demonstrate the superior status of political ideology. Similarly, we cannot view the present changes in the party committee's style of leadership and apparent power limit as the diminished role and functions of political ideology. These cannot be determined by the extent of administrative powers, but should be determined by the correct implementation of party lines, principles, and policies, by party members' exemplary roles, and by proper leadership technique. These are prerequisites for the proper administration of the party political relationship, and are also prerequisites for party organizations to assume their supervisory roles.

12986

CSO: 4005/1323

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN'S SECOND PHASE PARTY CONSOLIDATION EXPERIENCE

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 85 p 1, 3

[Text] Since the Municipal CPC Committee laid the ground work for the second phase party consolidation at the end of last year, it has progressed as planned. Up to now, 995 units have started the second phase: among these are 56 bureau level units, 899 county delegate level units, and 40 below county delegate level units. Most of these units are still in the learning stage.

Sufficient Preparations

During the first phase party consolidation, these units learned the party consolidation documents set down by the Central Committee. Most party members understood the overall goals, the fundamental principles, duties, policies and methods of party consolidation. Many units have strengthened organization activities, and dealt with problems by first reform and then consolidate. Before the formal commencement of the second phase, each system launched pilot projects, and acquired first hand material for guidance. Before or since party consolidation, many units have tackled problems of member's various ideology, proceeded with goal oriented education, clarified uncertainties, increased self consciousness of successful party consolidation. Early May this year, the Municipal CPC Committee party consolidation working group summed up the first phase experiences. The feeling of the general party cadres was, with this successful experience, one was "psychologically prepared" for the second phase. Once the second stage got under way, each unit automatically borrowed from previous methods and experience and made a good start.

Party Organization Tackled the Task Seriously

Every department, every prefecture, bureau and provincial CPC committee (party organization), in accordance with the Municipal CPC Committee, has made suggestions, based on their studies of various situations, and reinforced guidances. To prevent excesses, they have emphasized the quality of consolidation. Before commencing consolidation, they analyzed the conditions of the leading groups, those not appropriate for leading the consolidation were postponed. During consolidation, they kept analyzing the quality of consolidation, giving timely assistance. They set standards for all levels. The party consolidation units examine results at each stage. Each organization sent out inspection units; they also serve an important purpose.

Integration of Party Consolidation and the Economy

Is party consolidation compatible with the economy? Does it promote economic construction, reform and opening? These are major standards for evaluating the works of party consolidation. The 3rd Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee decision has made the cities the focal point in economic reorganization: this is the crucial year. Under the circumstance, the second phase of party consolidation must treat integrated reforms as the focal point of unified ideology. In the second phase consolidation units there are more first line production party members. A primary duty is to make them understand the purpose of reform, understand the ideology, methods and procedures of instructions, and the importance of playing the vanguard roles. The municipality's second phase consolidation units have generally spent some time organizing party members to study the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Economic Reform," and comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Establishing a Distinctively Chinese Socialism," and comrade Zhao Ziyang's government report at the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. They unify reality and party member ideology. Municipal Works Department has gathered documents pertaining to the general principles and major policies since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee; they have condensed and organized them and sent them to all party members. They clarify any confusing questions, organize discussions, and properly remove any ideological impediments. Once some members thought that "to reform is to undertake, to undertake is to make money." Others said "when the country is undergoing reform, we are like orphans, left on our own." Individual party members even went so far as to request official dispatch before going to the washroom. Now, where there is problem, there is a communist party member; people are supporting people, team supporting team, never demanding rewards. The slogan "for the welfare of the people, there is enthusiasm in suffering, glory in weariness" has become party and staff members' conscious behavior. The Second Commerce Bureau second stage party consolidation unit successfully integrated party consolidation and product price reform. It has unified ideology, made improvements, and adjusted to the demands of the new situation.

To integrate party consolidation, economic construction, reform and opening, an important link is to grasp proper business guiding ideology. Many second stage consolidation units are directly involved in economic occupations. Their general means to correct business guidance ideology is to organize party members to systematically learn the party line, principles and general policies. They discuss their units' positions, functions, and duties in the Four Modernization. They expose the presence and dangers of improper guiding ideology, and establish new rules and regulations, so that they can link their work to economic construction, reform and liberation, in order to better obey and serve the overall duty and goals of the party. Party consolidation at the Municipal Administration Third Company Second Work Area was started at the same time as the Central Ring road BaLitai Lijiao Qiao project. Since laying the first foundation last new year's eve, those in charge have made several requests, reducing the schedule from 7 to 4 months. At the same time, they have requested new higher standards in

seven areas: in quality of work, economic efficiency, cultural construction, business management and so on. Working on major project under tight schedule and high standard requirements, the Work Area General Party Branch exposed existing problems in ideology, style and management. Under the momentum of party consolidation, with the goal of construction, they moved to emphasize exploration and achievements. They establish policies, improve workmanship, reinforce management, giving impetus to project constructions.

Strengthen Party Spirit Education and Improve Quality of Party Members

Through a series of ideological education, strengthen members' concept of party spirit, party discipline; correct unhealthy new tendencies and guarantee smooth progress of reforms. These are important duties of the second phase party consolidation. Since the Central Committee's decision to correct unhealthy new tendencies, municipal CPC committees and municipal governments have taken on a clear-cut stand, firm attitude, and adhered strictly to policy limits. They have worked hard; unhealthy new tendencies have stopped. In order to raise party members' consciousness, they firmly established the idea of total devotion to the people, repelling all kinds of corrupt ideas. Party consolidation must continue with party spirit, party style, and party discipline education. Because of the 10 years of internal turmoil, some party members' concept of party spirit have dimmed. Some young party members actually lack basic understanding of the party. Therefore, strengthening party spirit education is the central link to improving the quality of general party members' political ideology. It is the most fundamental task in party construction under the new historic condition.

The municipality's second stage party consolidation units value their task. Many units proceed with analyzing a member's ideological condition, finding out existing problems, so that party spirit education can be targeted towards them. The units also study the documents so that members can understand, in ideology and in theory, the content of the principles of party spirit in this new era. They invite heroes, exemplary personalities and progressive models to make reports so that members can receive lively, realistic and vibrant education. They also engage in heart-to-heart talks, proceed with self education and enlightenment. The units lead and set the example. Through these educational activities, members have increased their consciousness of party spirits.

1. Strengthened concept of total devotion to the service of the people. Members have recognized that total dedication to the people is the party's fundamental principle. They have recognized that the party has no self interest except the interest of the working class and the general public. Communists must work for the fulfillment of party duty and people's interests. Members of the Gonggan He East Branch Bureau, through their party spirit education, have thoroughly eliminated their past "cold, hard and willful" behaviors towards the people. They have become more helpful. They have entered into a pact in which they agreed not to accept gratuitous rides or meals or accept gifts while on factory or enterprise business. The

Security Section is working longer hours and has increased productivity. The Political Security Section is handling exit formalities with sincerity, and sometimes even deliver forms and passports to the homes of applicants. Some of the branch bureau's police substations are also starting some information service activities.

2. Further established the lofty ideal of communism: Members have understood that our party's policies, reforms, and the Four Modernizations are for the development of socialist economy, the entire cause of socialism, and the final achievement of communism. Communist party members must establish lofty ideals; they must struggle for communism. During party consolidation, the Huoping Prefecture procuratorate organized members to study heroic events of revolutionary martyrs and the People's Liberation Army's efforts to defend the frontier. Party members learned that martyrs had the courage to sacrifice their precious lives because they believed in communism, and they believed in fulfillment of lofty ideals of communism. This spirit of communism is the momentum behind our construction of socialism, our achievement of the Four Modernizations, and our implementation of various causes. This spirit is priceless. Communists must maintain the lofty ideals of communism, carry forward the altruistic communist spirit, never be slaves to money. Even some old party members with "stalled ideology" have realized that communists struggling for communism is a lifelong cause. One can retire from work but not from ideology; duties can be changed but communist goals cannot be changed.

3. Strengthen the concept of maintaining an overall view. Partial, local and individual interests must defer to national construction and reform as a whole. One must not consider only the part, the individual or the immediate. A comrade leader of a research institute whose political consciousness has been raised through practical ideology studies said: "In the past if I went against policies, it would not be tolerated. If the people could not get some favors, they would complain. It was not an easy task. Therefore, I always looked for 'loopholes' in policies. At the end of last year, I only had 'reward' in mind. If prize money was insufficient, I would try all kinds of manipulations to reward more money. I only had immediate interests in mind, neglecting the effects of indulgence of prize money on enterprise development. I only had eyes on this small unit of the institute, neglecting the country's interests and the Four Modernizations as a whole. From now on I will increase training in party spirit, I will diligently repel all selfish acts."

4. Strengthen the concept of party discipline. Party members have learned that maintaining strict party discipline is the guarantee for implementing party programs and obligations, for increasing the party's fighting power. The decisions and instructions of the Central Committee and the higher authorities must be carried out. Among the second stage consolidation units there are good models of strict discipline and conscious repulsion of unhealthy tendencies. Waqing County committee office started with solving the problem of the "eating and drinking" trend, carried out practical party spirit education. Party members have recognized that in the past people

just looked up and down, left and right; ultimately, it was a lack of party discipline, a lack of resolution in carrying out Central Committee instructions, a lack of the courage to "start with me." They established the "Four Covenants." Leading cadres led the movement. They have received good results. Based on statistics, in April and May, 16 leading cadres from the county went to the countryside for 280 days. None has accepted gratuitous dinners. Some village cadres said "In the past, the county has stressed no receptions, but some gratuities were still accepted. This time it is serious."

From the above, the municipality's second stage party consolidation is developing at a healthy pace.

12986

CSO: 4005/1352

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN CONFERENCE ON STRENGTHENING PARTY EDUCATION

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "The Municipality's Summation of Party Members Education Experience Exchange: Strength Ideal Discipline Education, Promotes Further Reforms "]

[Text] Yesterday morning, Municipal CPC Committee organization Section and Propaganda Section called a Party Member Education Experience Exchange Conference to draw conclusions from the experience exchange, and to take a further step in implementing party ideological and organizational guiding principles in the new era, to enhance party spirit education and expedite reforms.

The conference was presided over by Wang Xudong [3769 2485 2639], Chairman, Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee Organization Department, and Xiao Yuan [5135 0337], Chairman, Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee Propaganda Department, also spoke.

Comrades from the CPC Committees of the Municipal Administration No 1 Company, the Tianjin University, the Hongqiao Perfecture Produce and Groceries Company, all took part in presenting their experiences with strengthening ideal and discipline education, with upholding the party principle of total dedication to the people, with exemplary implementation of current party policies, and their experiences with members' exemplary vanguard roles in the reforms.

At the conference it was pointed out that since the Party's 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, every level of party organization of this municipality have made an effort to strengthen member education. There has been good results, but there still existed many incompatibilities between member education and the general tasks of the party in this new era. There was the need to recognize the importance and the necessity of strengthening party member education, and to soberly and unambiguously fulfill this task.

It was also pointed out that to strengthen party ideology, close links with reality must be maintained, the party's ideological and organizational guiding principles must be diligently implemented. At the present time, determine existing unhealthy tendencies in the party, and problems which

interfere with economic construction and economic reform, then carry out in depth party education in ideals, education of reform goals and policies, and education of party discipline and party members' exemplary vanguard roles. Start with the basic concept of party spirit, constantly increase the members' political consciousness of reform, maintain a correct course for reform, diligently implement party lines, principles and policies, and continuously push forward economic construction and reforms.

The conference proposed that each level of party organization should investigate facts, conduct analysis, constantly grasp new situations and new problems in party member education. Research and improve the forms and methods of party member education in order to successfully and effectively accomplish the task.

To strengthen party member education, the party committee must bear responsibility, the whole party must participate. Start with the leading cadres, especially those above county level, their education is most important. Be firm and determined. At the same time increase the leadership in organizing party member education. Presently, the situations of those units which have not started party consolidation and those that have completed consolidation must be examined. Use effective policies, necessarily carry the task through to completion.

12986

CSO: 4005/1352

NORTH REGION

CPC RECRUITING OUTSTANDING STUDENTS AT TIANJIN UNIVERSITY

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Li Yucheng[2621 3768 2052]: "Strict Maintenance of Party Member Standards; Emphasis on Innovative Talents: Tianjin University Earnestly Recruits Talented Students Into the Party "]

[Text] On the eve of "July 1", 350 Tianjin University students took the oath under the bright red Party banner, dedicating their whole life to the cause of Communism.

Tianjin University Party Committee recruitment activities recognize that, in view of the new situation, the party should emphasize recruitment of those worthy students with liberated ideas, who are intellectual, who respect knowledge, who have initiative, who are unconventional, and who dare to reform and to innovate. Each level of party organization in the University departments has stepped up recruitment activities among their students. More than 3,000 students have participated in party studies; more than 2,100 have applied for membership. Up to now, 713 party members have been recruited. Student members have increased from 1 percent of the student body in 1982, to 6.7 percent now.

In organizing recruitment, party standards have been strictly upheld to ensure the quality of new CPC members. Recruited student members generally become college, department, or class cadres. They have assumed exemplary vanguard roles in various areas. Over 70 percent of those students nominated last year for their "Three Good Qualities" have been party members. Last year's graduating party members all have expressed willingness to accept unconditionally any assignments, as long as they are needed by the motherland.

The University has also paid attention to recruiting worthy underclassmen. Since the first half of this year, 80 underclassmen have joined the party. The youngest is 18 years old. This is a departure from past practice of not recruiting first or second year students.

12868
CSO: 4005/1352

NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE HELD FOR CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 April 85 p 1

[Report by Ji Yan [4764 0917]: "Subordinate Organs of the Hebei CPC Committee Hold Conference for Criticism and self-criticism"]

[Text] In the past period of more than half a year, the party committees, governments and the discipline inspection departments of various levels in the province, for the implementation of the Central Party's, the State Council's and the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline's serious directives on the correction of unhealthy tendencies, have mobilized the whole Party to relentlessly check unhealthy tendencies, to straighten the party tendency, to ensure the smooth continuation of the reforms and they have acquired preliminary results. According to the statistics ending the middle of March, among the various industrial or business enterprises sponsored by the party or administrative organizations and party or administrative cadres in the province, 1926 have closed down, and 974 have been cut off from the organizations or transferred to some other related units to run. The majority of the party or administrative cadres who joined businesses or ran enterprises returned to their organization to work. This unhealthy tendency has been basically stopped. Some local unhealthy tendencies such as unauthorized distribution of money or goods, meddling with promotion of personnel, and unauthorized issuance of lottery tickets, have been mostly stopped, and are still in the process of correction. The returned unauthorized award money, subsidies and goods could be converted to money worth 7,440,000 RMB. The recovery of unauthorized uniform funds totaled 6,980,000 RMB. 6,896 cases of over-pricing were found and dealt with. Confiscated money and fines totaled 4,510,000 RMB. And the unhealthy tendency of entertaining or issuing gifts with public money has also been restrained.

In the past half year, the provincial party committee, provincial government and provincial commission for inspecting discipline have called many meetings and issued more than 10 documents to take strong measures to correct unhealthy tendencies. All district, city, county party committees and all the party groups and party committees of the units directly under the provincial government took this work as a big event and gave free rein to the departments related to politics and law, auditing, pricing, tax, industry and business to create a situation in which the whole party is paying attention to the party styles.

Hengshui [5899 3055], district party committee called a special "Criticism and Self-criticism meeting" to check the commissioner's own problems and he

resubmitted the money and grain coupons for the feasts in which he was invited to accompany the guests. The heads of Baoding, Shijiazhuang municipal party committees and municipal government, Xingtai [6717 0669], Handan district party committee and administrative office, took the lead to return overspent bonuses issued at the end of last year. A leader of an organization directly under the Qinhuangdao [4440 4106 1497] municipality returned the extra dividend of his share in a certain business.

With the self examination, every unit examined its ideology first; second it examined the problems and third, the activities and reported the results to the superiors according to level. Based on self-examination, groups were organized to conduct joint checks and selective examination on some key points. Three times the provincial commission for inspecting discipline organized a working team in every district, city and unit directly under the provincial government to examine, supervise and offer concrete help. In Baoding municipality, 1,235 cadres were transferred to establish 122 examination teams to examine unit by unit and conduct selective examination of the key units. Many new problems were uncovered and corrections were made in time.

Some of the major cases were made public through notices, newspapers or broadcasts to educate the public to stop unhealthy tendencies. The provincial party committee and the provincial commission for inspecting discipline directly handled the 17 typical major cases; 9 of them have been disposed of and notices issued or publicized in newspapers and the whole province was shocked. The 18 districts and cities have uncovered 101 typical major cases.

The new unhealthy tendencies involve a huge area and many people. In order to thoroughly correct unhealthy tendencies without hurting the initiative to the cadre masses toward the reforms, the party committees, governments and commissions for inspecting discipline of various levels in the province combined the practical local situations and formulated some concrete policies and measures to ensure the work to stop unhealthy tendencies will continue steadily and enthusiastically.

At present, the work of correcting unhealthy tendencies is deepening and expanding.

12909

CSO: 4005/944

NORTH REGION

HEBEI TAX BUREAU CALLS FOR CHECK ON TAX EVASION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Zheng Xuan [6774 1357] and Zhang Xijie [1728 6932 2638]: "Hebei Tax Bureau Calls for Checking on Tax Evasion"]

[Text] Recently the provincial tax bureau party branch suggested that in party rectification the problems of tax evasion should be listed as an important content to be investigated and corrected. In the suggestion, they pointed out that the current situation is that the various level party committees already have a better understanding of the problem of recklessly issuing money and goods as awards and are organizing to uncover and recover them. However, under the new situation, the appearance of state tax evasion has not generated enough attention. It is an important problem to be seriously dealt with at the present time, and it is also an important content of education about party spirit, party tendencies, and party discipline for party members. Looking at the current situation, there are still flaws in taxation and tax evasion is comparatively serious. According to the statistics from inspection in the district of Baoding [0202 1353] and Baoding City and the district of Langfang [1671 2075], tax evasion among the state and private joint owned enterprises reached an extent of about 70 percent. In 1984 in Handan [6725 6779] City, 77 state-owned enterprises were checked and 56 of them were found involved in tax evasion; 338 collective enterprises were checked and 265 were found involved in tax evasion; this is 78.4 percent of the enterprises checked. Among individually owned enterprises, tax evasion appeared even more serious. In the large tax check last year in the district of Cangzhou [3318 1558], more than 21,300 merchants were found involved in tax evasion and doing business without a license and they were made to resubmit a tax of 741,800 RMB.

The primary manifestation of the flaws in taxation are: First tax evasion. The primary measure is to practice fraud, hide income from sales, assign higher costs at will, list non-existent expenses, cheat in reporting the number of people for tax reduction or remittance, create false accounts and not report income. Some grain departments evaded tax by selling grain at negotiated prices without reporting their income. Second, avoiding tax payment. Some enterprises and individuals have never paid tax. The tax quota of some individual industrial or business households was formulated too low; some wholesale departments were not very enthusiastic about withholding tax from individual businesses as they replenish their stock, or did not withhold enough tax. There

is also a great tax loss from temporary business. The third is evasion of state tax. Some overstepped their authority to reduce or remit others' tax without authorization; some did not enforce the law and did not collect the tax; some took advantage of the gap in the policies of the state to pay less tax or just exempt themselves from it; also some business departments, after the implementation of the contract system, paid tax not according to their sales and profit but according to the amount of money they were supposed to turn in according to the contract. Besides, tax evasion in bonuses is also a serious problem.

The provincial tax bureau party branch emphasized also the suggestion that tax evasion has existed long-term, yet this extent of tax evasion and the amount of money involved have never been heard of before. Especially a bunch of state-owned enterprises also took advantage of the economic reforms to evade tax. This unhealthy tendency is illegal, hindering the four modernizations, spoiling the party tendency and corrupting the cadres. Therefore, we suggest that every enterprise and every party member, in the work of party rectification, should be aware and check themselves to take the initiative to correct, to be determined to carry out the state law about tax and tax-related policies, and to take the lead to pay tax according to the law. Leaders of various levels must go further to overcome the one-sided point of view of "benevolent government," and not overstep one's authority to reduce or exempt state taxes. Tax departments of various levels and the mass of tax cadres must put the interest of the party and state first and dare to face the unhealthy tendency to stand out and talk about the tax law and justly and forcefully collect tax. To those who break the tax law and evade taxes, and those who are in arrears with tax payments, we must be determined to enforce the regulations of adding tax, suspending licences and levying fines, and with serious offenses, disciplinary measures should be taken and those who commit crimes should be dealt with according to the law.

12909

CSO: 4005/944

NORTH REGION

INITIAL SUCCESS IN CHECKING NEW UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 April 85 p 1

[Text] According to the request of the provincial party committee, the provincial organizations, offices, bureaus and party groups called at different times before April 10th a criticism and self-criticism meeting to criticize other and themselves on the problem of correcting unhealthy tendencies, and this has gained obvious results.

In the meeting, the offices, bureaus and party groups conducted a further study of related documents from the Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Provincial Party Committee centered on the problems of correcting unhealthy tendencies. They seriously conducted criticism and self-criticism to summarize the experience and the lesson. The provincial Economics and Trade Department party group seriously examined their problem of using the opportunity of work discussion during the provincial planning conference to entertain the commissioners from various districts and mayors of various cities in restaurants. Members of the party group who attended the feasts all conducted self-criticism and indicated that from then on they would firmly put an end to similar problems. Comrades from the provincial Bank of China party group examines in the meeting the problem of out-of-control loans in the fourth quarter last year. In the self-examination meeting of the provincial Coal Department party group, some party members seriously examined their acceptance of gifts and their violation of the law of a foreign country when they were in that country. Some party members from the provincial Commodity Price Bureau party groups said that in the past they also thought to do some work for the welfare of the cadres, staff and workers, but they did not do anything owing to the conditions and their thoughts were greatly influenced by unhealthy tendencies.

In the self-criticism meeting, many party group members from the departments and bureaus seriously examined the sources of the unhealthy tendencies and they thought that the emergence of the unhealthy tendencies in their units was mainly caused by too much consideration about the interest of their own units and too little about the interest of the state. This is the manifestation of the lack of party spirit. In the meeting, many party groups formulated some specific measures to strengthen party spirit.

At present, among the 55 offices and bureaus where new unhealthy tendencies were uncovered, the problems in 25 units have been corrected. These units sponsored 141 small companies and among them 55 have been closed; 60 have been separated from the offices or bureaus. Staff and worker share of capital was 1,173,000 RMB and 1,133,000 RBM has been withdrawn. The problems of using public funds, unauthorized issuance of bonus money, goods or subsidies are going to be solved.

12909

CSO: 4005/944

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS FORUM--On the morning of 7 September, the provincial and Shijiazhuang City Trade Union Councils and the provincial Educational Workers Trade Union jointly held a forum in celebration of Teacher's Day with the participation of more than 50 teachers from colleges, middle and elementary schools, and kindergartens throughout the city. At the forum, participating comrades talked freely of the excellent situation in the education front and expressed their determination to be loyal to the educational cause of the people and to enhance their sense of self-respect and self-improvement. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Zhang Shuguang, governor of the province, and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government attended the forum to extend their regards and congratulations on the occasion to the participating teachers and through them to all teachers and professors in the universities, colleges, middle and elementary schools, and kindergartens throughout the province. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

SECRETARY ATTENDS CELEBRATION--Yesterday morning, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, went to Chashi Hutong Primary School in Chongwen District to celebrate the first Teacher's Day of New China along with teachers. Comrade Li Ximing heard a briefing given by school principal Wang Jingwu on the educational and teaching situations of the school. After watching picture slides on the students' activities of that school, he said happily: You have done a good job in the reform of teaching and have achieved great success in this regard. Primary education is the foundation for training talented personnel, therefore, you must make this effort. You have exerted great efforts in this aspect. I congratulate you. The municipal CPC Committee has decided that I keep in contact with you. I come here today not just to visit teachers, but also to report to duty. Comrade Li Ximing also watched the club activities carried out by various club members. He also wrote an inscription for the school which read "Be persons of exemplary virtue in cultivating the young." [Text] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

TRADE UNION WORK EXHIBITION OPENED--An exhibition to display and appraise the new experiences created in trade union work sponsored by the municipal trade union council opened on the afternoon of 3 September. Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition. Zhang Fuyou, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was also present at the opening ceremony. This

exhibition gave prominence to the theme of workers showing concern for the major events related to the overall situation and taking the initiative in participating in and discussing politics and strengthening democratic management. The more than 200 items on display epitomize four aspects: Conducting education on ideals and discipline, improving the quality of the worker contingents, promoting enterprise reform, and guiding staff members and workers to fix their eyes inward to tap potential; strengthening democratic management and giving play to the role of workers congresses; mobilizing the masses to improve management and operation of enterprises, accelerating technical transformation, and improving economic results of enterprises; and consolidating and building trade unions on the basis of efforts by the trade unions themselves and establishing workers homes successfully. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

CHEN XITONG ATTENDS MEETING--On the afternoon of 9 September, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, attended the Beijing Teacher's College meeting in celebration of Teacher's Day. He delivered a speech at the meeting on behalf of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government, in which he extended congratulations to all teachers and students of the college on the occasion of Teacher's Day. In his speech, Mayor Chen Xitong said: The Beijing Teacher's College is a cradle of training teachers and is also a key college of the municipality. We hope that the Beijing Teacher's College will be able to train more and better talented personnel rapidly for the program of building the four modernizations. The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government are also willing to do practical work to help the college. At the meeting, dean of the college and representatives of the teachers and students of the colleges also delivered speeches, in which they pledged not to let the party and the government down and to do a good job in running the college. Zhang Wensong and Wang Jiamiu also attended the meeting. [Text] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

XING CHONGZHI INSPECTS SCHOOLS--Editorial comrades: At 1100 on 6 September, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, came to our school to extend his cordial regards to all students and teachers. Upon entering the classrooms, Comrade Xing Chongzhi looked carefully at the walls, doors, and windows, and even into every rafter. When finding leaks in roofs and the damages to doors and windows, he immediately consulted with the secretary of the village party branch and asked him to make repairs as soon as possible. Meanwhile, he also carefully inquired about the teachers' work. When having heard the case of a teacher of the public school, who was wrongly arrested in 1984, and the case has yet not been dealt with, he immediately ordered the county head who was beside him to take responsibility for dealing with the case. We were greatly inspired by the secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, who visited the mountainous areas and helped the primary school teachers overcome their difficulties. All teachers in the school pledged that efforts must be made to set forth strict work demands for themselves, to earnestly prepare lessons and earnestly give lectures in order that the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee not be let down, and to make all-out contributions to training the next generation of the motherland. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

HINTERLANDS RECEIVE BEIJING GRADUATES--According to statistics from the municipal higher education bureau, in the two-year period from 1983 to 1984, 1,654 college graduates were sent to the 10 remote areas from Beijing. Among them 471 were sent to Qinghai, Xinjiang, Ningxia and Gansu provinces. More than 160 graduates were sent to Qinghai province alone, 21 percent above the target. Under the spur of the party members and the Communist Youth League, the mass of graduates set great store by opening up the frontiers and realizing the four Modernizations. Many graduates took the initiative to apply to work in the remote areas and there appeared a group of advanced people such as Wang Bing [3769 0393] from Qinghua University, Li Liping [2621 0448 1627] from Beijing Chemical Engineering Institute, Yan Tielin [7051 6993 2651] from Beijing Forestry Institute and Zhu Linhung [2612 5259 3162] etc. [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 85 p 1]
[Text] 12909

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HU FENG'S OPPOSITION TO PARTY CONTROL OF LITERATURE RECALLED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 8, Aug 85 pp 76-77

[Article by Yin Hui-min [3009 1920 2404]: "Party Spirit and Literature-- Discussion of Hu Feng"]

[Text] Hearing of Hu Feng's [5170 7364] death, people could not avoid connecting it in their minds with the Chinese communists' literature rectification movement of the past. However, at present on the mainland, bringing up these old affairs of past years and turning over "old accounts" seems to be out of season. In accordance with the popular saying "things are good now," all such instances of the past ought to be completely forgotten. The group of party officials in charge of literature and art headed by Zhou Yang [6650 2254] was the group that struck down Hu Feng in those years, but after Zhou Yang made a comeback his viewpoints on questions of art and literature have unexpectedly come quite close to those of Hu Feng's in those years. Since his article discussing "humanitarianism" in literature and art before the turn of the year, for which Zhou Yang was forced to make a self-criticism, his prestige among literary and art circles has skyrocketed. Amid their expressions of sympathy and cheers, naturally none of them is willing to look into the history of this dialectic. However, the contradiction between party spirit and literature has not been truly resolved. This question has only been temporarily concealed.

Hu Feng has been dead for a long time. His political life and creative life were pronounced dead 30 years ago. The incident that touched off the criticism of Hu Feng as being a "counterrevolutionary" occurred in July 1954 when he presented his "long statement of views" to the CPC Central Committee: His "Explanatory Materials on Several Theoretical Questions" criticized the Chinese communists' theory and policy on literature and art. He directed his spearhead especially at Zhou Yang, He Qifang [0149 0366 5364], and Lin Mohan [2651 7817 0428], the party officials in charge of literature and art. He said they were responsible for the phenomena for several years after the founding of the PRC of a lack of literary and art works, writers not daring to write, and successive demands that writers and artists change their professions. Hu Feng maintained that the principles of the Chinese communists' policy on literature and art--demanding that writers grasp the communist world outlook, unite with the workers, peasants, and soldiers, transform their thinking, develop a national form, and write important types of literature--

were "five knives" hanging over the writers' heads. If any writer did not grasp these principles, and this fact was manifested in his works, his works would not be used, and even if they were used they would be criticized afterward. Such being the case, writers who had grasped this world outlook and who feared too offend by breaking the "supreme rule" could only put away their pens and not write anything.

Basically, Hu Feng did not oppose the "communist world outlook." He just did not approve of the party officials in charge of literature and art making this kind of principle a dogma and magic incantation, and using what he thought was a mechanical, vulgar trick to enforce it. The result of applying this dogmatic formula, he thought, would only be that the works would become hypocritical and artificial, and even absurd and laughable. Advocating a national form would be the same as sticking to a "traditional convention" in writing and technique, and would prevent writers from trying out new forms. Stressing so-called important forms of literature would result in bringing forth stereotyped works on class struggle and the victory of the proletariat. Making characters typical, plots mechanical, and endings bright would strangle the life out of literary creation.

Hu Feng made the criticism that the literary world of the Chinese communists at that time was dominated by a batch of party officials in charge of art and literature, who had the power of life or death over literary and art works. With the theory of subjectivism and the practice of factionalism, they exercised "warlord rule" over writers. Hu Feng thought that to end this rule first of all the mechanical materialism practiced by the party officials in charge of literature and art had to be discarded. Also since the so-called superstructure was bound to be a reflection of the economic base, its core viewpoint of the objective reality of the literature and art base was class and class struggle.

Hu Feng stressed that literature has its own unique domain, and is neither subordinate to politics nor should be controlled by politics. With regard to grasping the communist world outlook, it is true that this depends on practice, but because of the special nature and conditions of creation, it cannot be reduced to a formula in the course of practice. In this respect, the party's role must only be that of indirect guidance and not direct leadership, and even less imperious control.

The source of Hu Feng's suggestions for reform came from his consistent view of literature. For him literature was a combination of the motive power of the ideas and feelings of the individual creator on the one hand and the objective world on the other. This motive power he called the "spirit of subjective battle." It included the writer's personality and the whole process of creation. The so-called objective reality was also the people's aspirations and demands as seen in the writer's eyes.

Hu Feng wrote several hundreds of thousands of words on "theoretical questions." His original intention was to focus on the CPC officials in charge of literature and art and not on the party's policy. He seems to have thought that the party's policy on literature and art at the beginning was not bad, and that it was these party officials who had distorted it. Therefore, he

opposed the "corrupt officials" and not the "emperor," the literature and art tsar and not the political tsar. He thought that what he advocated for literature and art conformed to Marxism. But he overlooked the fact that in the China of that time, with regard to the theory of Marxist literature and art, there was only one evaluation and interpretation, only one viewpoint, namely that of Mao Zedong's talks at the Yan'an forum. Hu Feng's viewpoint that literature had its own unique domain and that the creative activity of writers should not be put under the party's leadership was widely divergent from Mao's formulation stressing that literature and art must serve politics. To Mao Zedong, since socialist literature was a part of the socialist revolutionary cause, the party of course had to exercise leadership over the development of literature. The above-mentioned views of Hu Feng's in reality were a challenge to this highest principle. This was also why, after the Chinese communist authorities received Hu Feng's "long statement of views," they began to make vigorous deployments for battle. Nine months later, at a session of the All-Chinese Federation of Literature and Art Circles, Hu Feng and Li Ling [6424 5044] were first allowed to speak. Then a large crowd rose up and launched an attack on them. At the end, Zhou Yang made a summing-up report entitled "We Must Fight," and from this time on a large-scale movement to criticize Hu Feng's ideas on literature and art was set off. It then proceeded to the next step of denouncing Hu Feng's "counterrevolutionary clique." The anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang leftwing intellectuals attacked them as "running dogs of imperialism" and "secret agents of the Kuomintang" during the War of Resistance. The notes of criticism in RENMIN RIBAO were originally written by Mao Zedong himself.

Looked at on a deeper level, the origin of Hu Feng's viewpoints on literature and art can really be found in the Marxist theory on literature and art. On the question of the Marxist theory on literature and art, although there have always been endless debates, they can be roughly divided into two traditions. That we can make this kind of distinction is because on the key questions Marx and Engels did not have a clear view on literature, and their viewpoints can be interpreted differently. Although Marx and Engels maintained that "social existence determines man's consciousness" and "the superstructure is determined by the economic base," their attitudes toward the domains of literature and art were not arbitrary. Marx once used Greek mythology as an example. He showed that Greek mythology did not die out along with its economic base, but instead continues to influence the spirit of mankind in the era of machine civilization. This showed that certain things in the superstructure are not necessarily determined by society's economic base. The high degree of development of this art seems to have no direct relationship with the ordinary development of society and its material base. This involves the question of whether the superstructure originally had its own initiative or only passively "reflected" the economic base.

To stress the principle that "social existence determines man's consciousness" can be applied to people in any domain naturally tends to be an outlook on art and literature of a kind of "determinism." For example, to prove that the development of literature and art conforms to historical materialism (Bretanov) made use of the anthropological materials at the end of the 19th century. He corroborated his proposition by citing the connection in a primitive nation between its music and dance and its economic life. The

conclusion he reached was that, in a primitive society, literature and art directly "reflect" its economic base, and that following the evolution and complication of the society this "reflection" still exists, but it is fairly indirect and not easily perceived.

On the other hand, because Marx and Engels did not reach a final conclusion on the question of the superstructure, they time and again warned people not to regard the propositions they put forward as formulas that were applicable everywhere. Therefore, with regard to the factors of literature and art relating to people, especially the active role of the ideas and feelings of those who created the literature and art, as well as the appraisal of the value of works, they formed a fairly positive and affirmative view.

In the final analysis, man's existence is not negative and passive, so how can literature be only a "reflection" and not a "creation"?

In Japan Hu Feng joined a leftist movement and was expelled and sent back to China. In 1934, he returned to Shanghai and joined the League of Leftist Writers. This was at the time when Qu Qiubai [4234 7264 4101] was introducing the Marxist theory of literature and art, and hoped through criticism of the above-mentioned viewpoints of the two schools to reconcile them. When Hu Feng reached Shanghai, Qu Qiubai had already left the city to go to Ruijin in Jiangxi to launch a literature and art movement among the workers, peasants, and soldiers. However, Qu Qiubai's theory on literature and art had an extremely big influence on the League of Leftist Writers. Without a doubt Hu Feng was also influenced by him. The real meaning of Qu Qiubai's criticism of "determinism" and "free will" was that he wanted to reconcile the disputes within the League of Leftist Writers between those who were inclined toward the revolutionary romanticism of the "Sun Society" and "Creative Society" and those who were inclined toward the realism of Lu Xun and Mao Dun. He praised the former for their affirmation of man's willpower and spiritual role, but criticized them for frequently neglecting reality and turning their views into an empty theory of revolution. He commented that the latter were able to soberly reflect reality, but that there was also the danger in them of pessimism and fatalism.

After Qu Qiubai was executed in 1935, Lu Xun compiled his translated and written works on the Marxist theory of literature and art into a collection entitled "Haishang Shulin." These works naturally had a very big influence on Hu Feng, who at that time had become a big follower of Lu Xun's. Hu Feng's outlook on literature and art, which combined man's spirit of initiative with objective reality, really carried forward Qu Qiubai's reconciliation of viewpoints on this question.

With regard to disputes over the theory of literature and art, at a time when the party had not yet intervened, even though the disputes were intense, it was still possible for each person to go his own way. However, once the party intervened it was a different situation. During the period of the League of Leftist Writers, the CPC could only try to win over and influence this organization, but it was unable to control it. To bring Lu Xun into the fold, it chose him to be the leader of the organization, but Zhao Yang was responsible for its actual work. At that time Lu Xun felt that the black hand

of "control" was stretching toward him, which made him feel that "the frightening people were the so-called 'comrades-in-arms' who say one thing and mean another, because it is very hard to guard against them." In a letter he wrote to Hu Feng he even confessed, "I always feel bound by an iron chain and there is an overseer behind me flogging me with a whip. No matter how energetically I work he still flogs me." Under Stalin's rule the CPC, in order to make literature and art better serve politics (the First 5-Year Plan), established in 1932 the "Association of Proletarian Writers." However, because these writers demanded a considerable degree of autonomy and resisted the party's intervention, the association was dissolved 2 years later. In 1934, the League of Soviet Writers was formed. (Rhadanov), the CPSU's literature and art theoretician, at the league's founding meeting, explained socialist realism by saying that it was a theory of a literature that depicts the present situation but at the same time guides future trends. This also shows that there is tendentiousness in the socialist theory of literature and art. This action by the CPSU's was not unique but had its counterpart. When the CPC discovered that it was unable to control Lu Xun and was unable any longer to use the "League of Leftist Writers" to promote its cause of "revolution," it immediately ordered Zhou Yang in February 1936, without getting Lu Xun's agreement, to dissolve the league and to form an "Association of Writers and Artists." Because Lu Xun refused to join this association and raised the slogan "popular literature of the national revolutionary war" in opposition to Zhou Yang's slogan of "national defense literature," a controversy was stirred up.

In 1942, Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yan'an Forum on Literature and art" finally carried on what Stalin and (Rhadanov) had started by compiling the CPC's theory on literature and art.

The tendency of socialist literature is that it must serve politics. Because it is a part of the cause of socialist revolution, and the future of the socialist revolution is always bright, literature must stress the depiction of this brightness and thus be able to serve the cause better. Over the past more than 30 years, this kind of policy has developed to its ultimate attainment, as countless "golden roads" of socialism have been depicted. However, in reality, not only have the "golden roads" not appeared, but even their traces in literature seem to have vanished.

Hu Feng's death really makes people emotional. But, while cherishing the memory of his history, don't our ears hear those extremely familiar words "serve the four modernizations..."?

The political tsar has been dead for nearly 10 years, but isn't the new "overseer" making speeches about the "party's news work"?

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